THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 34. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Semi-Annual Commencement at the Academy of Music this Morning—The Fifty-Seventh Term—Highly Interesting Proceedings—An Immense and Brilliant Audience.

The Semi-Annual Commencement of the Central High School took place this morning at the Academy of Music. The exercises commenced at 10 A. M. by a prayer by the Rev. Phillips Brooks. As usual, there was a large and fashionable audience, and every available seat was taken at an early hour in spite of the slight fall of rain. The Germania Orchestra, engaged for the occasion, discoursed some most beautiful selections from the operas. The following was the

Order of Exercises.

MUSIC.
Prayer........................Rev. Phillips Brooks
MUSIC.
Introductory Address..........William N. Ashman, Esq
MUSIC.
Second Honor.—Salutatory Address..Ignatius J. Dohan
MUSIC.
Third Honor.—Scientific Address......Edward Chaninel
MUSIC.
Fourth Honor.—Poetical Address.........J. A. Haddock
MUSIC.
The March of Intellect..................Wm. Budd Trites
Life..George W. Graeff
MUSIC.
Music...............................Harry Archambault
MUSIC.
Education..Aaron Teller
Time..................................P. Frederick Rothermel
MUSIC.
Honorary Address......................John K. McCarthy
MUSIC.
Awarding Testimonials. Conferring Degrees.
MUSIC.
Valedictory Address.........................J. Bard Worrell
MUSIC.
Music by the Germania Orchestra.

The Orations.

The Introductory Address, by William N. Ashman, Esq., the Solicitor of the Sanitary Commission, was very fine. He commenced by alluding to the purposes for which the audience h d assembled, to their joy in the success of this institution, which is justly regarded as the pride of our Public School system. During the past year its success has been unexampled in the number and character of its students. He alluded in glowing terms to the great strides we have made in civilization, learning, and the arts. We have left the older countries in the rear. Yet in spite of our great strides in that direction, we are as yet on the mere threshhold of what we will accomplish. "Knowledge is power" has been supplanted by the nobler maxim that knowledge is power only as it conduces to the happiness of mankind. He alluded to the fact that our public schools are the only democratic institutions now in our country. The Central High School has advanced far ahead of what was anticipated when it was first established, and yet in spite of its success, efforts have been made to abolish it entirely.

Mr. Ashman concluded amidst great applause. His address was a vindication of the usefulness of our Public School system, and also of the value of our High School as a free academy for the education of the masses.

The Salutatory Address, by Ignatius J. Dolan, of the graduating class, was the Second Honor, and followed the Introductory. He commenced by referring to the class of which he was a member, to their launching into the sea of life. He also made some apt remarks about the oppossition to the High School, and to the practical points that could be brought forward to refute there sophistical arguments. He referred to the benefits that are conferred by educating our youth to correct business ideas. Our country needs educated, enlightened men to uphold her liberties, and to do so we should fashion her educational institutions. He concluded by extending a welcome to the vast audience in the name of the class he represented.

The Third Honor was the scientific address was delivered by Edward Chaninel. He referred at the opening of his address to the laws that govern science, and the relations that all scientific effects bear in certain well-defined causes. He alluded to the slow growth of inventive and scientific progress of the Chinese, and most of the old and semi-civilized countries. Slavery and intolerance are the great enemies of art and science.

Columbus, in 1492, could have no idea of what the country he then discovered would become. The shores that were once but wild and barren are peopled with a nation that is first in progress, in the arts and sciences, and all the elements of civilization. What was once a wilderness, inhabited by the savage, is now dotted with populous cities, and a great and mighty nation is now where once lived but tribes of savages. The invention of the printing press, the telegraph, the steam engine, all make great epochs in the history of the world.

The Poetical Address, by Mr. J. A. Haddock, was adjudged as the Fourth Honor of the class. This was written in verse, and in a humorous vein recited the wonders that are seen every day. A very apt allusion to the wonderful composition of a lady's waterfall caused great laughter. He referred to the prevailing popular hobbies of the day, to base ball, croquet, skating, etc. A few allusions to the Fenian difficulties caused considerable amusement. A laughable hit at the tilters was well received. The address was remarkable for its pleasant jingling of rhyme. At its close the poet received a large share of applause and bouquets.

The first address not designated as an Honor was then delivered by Mr. William B. Trites upon "The March of Intellect." Mr. Trites commenced by saying that, amid the scenes of universal darkness that had steeped the whole world in its ignorant intoleration, there were some bright rays penetrating the gloom. Rome, which for a time was high in the arts and sciences, and was the ruling power, fell before the hardier minds of the million barbarians. The discovery of the printing press was the precursor of the great crusade against superstition and ignorance instituted by Martin Luther in his great reformation. As we come to more modern times we are struck with the great era of human liberty that was inaugurated by the American Rqvolution against the tyranny of Great Britain.

It was followed by the French Revolution, when that people, emulous of our glorious success, made a great effort to establish freedom in the Old World.

In this country the march of intellect is advancing. We have as yet seen only the threshold of the temple of learning and civilization. The course of the star of knowledge is westward, and we shall yet see the greatest and most glorious triumph of art and knowledge in our own country.

An address on the much hackneyed subject of "Life" was delivered by Mr. George W. Graeff. He commenced by referring to the great mystery of life, that has baffled the greatest intellects of mankind. No one can grasp the subtle mystery that makes us move and have our being. Vegetable life, with its changes, is a wonderful study, and how much more is the life of man? Life is not merely existence. It has its earthly and its heavenly part. We must forget this debasing tendency of the one in the hope of the other. We should have a noble object in view. To have a noble work in our life that a true life may be attained. The clearest depths of our being gush upwards from the soul that water the beautiful and heavenly aspirations that illumine our existence. Our path in life should be that which leads us to a better and truer existence, and will tend to make us more and more worthy to stand in the presence of the great Creator.

The address was well conceived, and was delivered in a very impressive manner. He concluded amidst continued applause, and was followed by an address on Music by Mr. Harry Archambault.

He referred in glowing terms to its great and powerful influence upon all animated nature. The child in its cradle, and the man mature in his strength, is alike subdued by its power. The fierce maniac and the savage heart is alike subdued by its gentle power. It is a godlike gift that enlivens the hearts of all the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant.

The next address was by Mr. Aaron Teller, upon Education. It is a hackneyed subject, and there is not much that is new that can be said upon it. Yet, nevertheless, the address was a good, common sense one upon the advantages of education to society. By its aid man is able to enter into conflict with the world.

It enables man to accomplish in a short time what, without it, would require years of patient labor. In the higher walks of science and the arts, the doors are closed unless a previous education enables him to grasp its higher truths, Mind is the master over the material world. Liberty without education is but myth The power of a nation depends upon the education of its masses.

An essay on Time was delivered by Mr. P. Frederick Rothermel. To mark the progress of Time we have but to look at the ruins of Greece and Rome. What were once populous cities, shining with arts and sciences, are now but masses of ruins. No longer shall the City of the Seven Hills rear its head as the proud conqueror of the world.

In younger years we look upon life as a great holiday; but as we advance experience dulls and chills all our hopes, and education and knowledge benefits as cares accumulate; and the once bright and hopeful boy becomes the grasping and the money-worshipping man. How short seems the passage from his boyhood to the chilly days of old age!

But a few centuries have elapsed since the discovery of these shores, and now a great and mighty nation peoples the Western Continent; and the march of improvement shall go on until knowledge shall crown our glorious country with a bright halo that shall make her the conspicuous nation of the world.

The Honorary Address was then delivered by Mr. John K. McCarthy. The monuments of a nation's decay, presented by those storied piles that meet the eye of the traveller as he passes through the older countries of the world, are apt reminders of the past glories of peoples who were once eminent in arts and sciences. As he casts his eyes around, and sees the relics of sculpture, he is apt to think of their architects and sculptors who once lived in the olden times.

It is sad to reflect on the invasion of time and decay upon what were our great and powerful cities. What now remains of what was once the mighty city of Babylon, with her hanging gardens, and her immense temples and palaces Nothing but a heap of ruins that are the resorts of tne wild beasts. Hundred-gated Thebes that once resounded with the busy hum of industry, and from whose hundred gates thundered mighty armies is now but a heap of ruins that attracts the passing traveller by this grandeur and extent. No longer do the vast galleries of the Coliseum echo with the thundering plaudits of the excited Romans, as the gladiators contend with fearful struggles with each other for the amusement of a blood-thirsty people. Greece has her Pantheon, to remind us of her glorious past.

So we might go from country to country and ponder on the lessons that these silent voices of the past are giving us. Let us be instructed, and let not the same causes of decay find lodgment in our own country that prostrated the great nationalities of Rome and Greece in the dust.

Degrees, Distinctions, and Awards of Merit.

At this point in the exercises the Diplomas were conferred upon the respective candidates for such honors, and the Distinctions and Awards of Merit were announced, as follows:—

MASTER OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts, being graduates of the Four Years' Course, of not less than five years' standing.

Joseph B. Beale, John O. Deshong, Dimac Dodson, Lewis C. Greene, Albert F. Hochstadter, David W. Hunt, Thomas W. Jones, Joseph Chandler Murphy, William H. M. Oram, George W. Shields, M. D.; George N. Watson.—Total, 11.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, having completed the Four Years' Course, with their rank and their Graduating Averages.

No. 1, John K. McCarthy, 98·70; 2, Ignatius J. Dohan, 97·10; 3, Edward Chaninel, 96·65; 4, James A. Haddock, 96·53; 5, Isidor Levin, 93·90; 6, Howard Wells, 93·58; 7, Alfred D. Way, 93·35; 8, William J. Campbell, 93·25; 9, Theodore F. Jenkins, 91·78; 10, Alfred B. Mustin, 89·90; 11, John N. Burgess, 86·73; 12, John B. McClung, 84·98; 13, Aaron Teller, 83·40; 14, William B. Trites, 82·55; 15, George W. Loudenslager, 80·25; 16, J. Bard Worrell, 80·23; 17, Harry Archambault, 78·90; 18, George W. Graeff, 78·25; 19, Edward Barry, 78·23; 20, P. Frederick Rothermel, 78·02; 21, Thomas B. Brown, 77·25; 22, Armitage Brearley, 75·85.—Total, 22.

PARTIAL COURSES.

List of those receiving Certificates of having completed Partial Courses, with their Averages.

For Two and a Half Years.—Herman H. Mund, 98·2; Leonidas T. Lehman, 72·9; John W. Reeves, 67·5.

For Two Years.—Harry S. Hopper, 95·9; Harry L. Warren, 86·4; John K. Campbell, 86·2; John Briggs, 85; James M. Moyer, 84·9; Richard Salinger, 84·7; Joseph S. Riley, 84; Edwin Wolf, 81·4; David Hochstadter, 80·7; Alfred Marshal, 87·7; Erskine H. Vood, 78·4; Hamilton Castle, 74·7.—Total, 15.

DISTINGUISHED.

List of pupils declared Distinguished, having attained Term averages for Scholarship over 95.

Divison A—John K. McCarthy, 99·7; Ignatius J. Dohan, 98·4; Edward Chaninel, 97; Isidor Levin, 95·9; Howard Wells, 95·8; James A. Haddock, 95·6. William J. Campbell, 95·1; Theodore F. Jenkins, 95.

Division B—Reid T. Stewart, 98·6; John J. Foulkrod, 95·5; Alfred C. Rex, 95.

Division C—Arthur Williams, 98·7; Edgar Z. Steever, 98·5; Theodore Canfield, 95.

Division D—W. Frederick Monroe, 97·1; Henry Rosenbaum, 96·1; Andrew W. Manship, 96·1; Albert C. Peale, 95·1.

Division E—Richard G. Lippincott, 97·5; Lewis S. Lee, 95·1; William T. Pierson, 95.

Division F—William W. Stout, 96; John H. Carnell, 95·1; Joseph W. Janney, 95·1; Edgar S. Cook, 95.

Division G—Frank P. Pritchard, 96·7; Jesse J. Barker, 95.

Division H—George S. Garde, 96·9

Total distinguished, 28.

MERITORIOUS.

List of Pupils declared Meritorious, having obtained Term averages for Scholarship between 85 and 95.

Division A—J. Bard Worrell, 93·2; Alfred D. Way, 91·9; Alfred B. Mustin, 90·5; William B. Trites, 89·7; Aaron Teller, 89·5; John N. Burgess, 89·3; P. Frederick Rothermel, 88·7; John B. McClung, 86·1; George W. Loudenslager, 85; Thomas B. Brown, 85.

Division B—John H. Chestnut, 92·4; George W. Hunt, 90·5; John D. S. Levis, 90·1; William N. Meeks, 89; Edward T. Noe, 89; Henry C. Pastorius, 88; Overton Carr, 87·6; William H. Loughlin, 87·2.

Division C—Albert N. Heritage, 90·1; Charles D'Invilliers, 88·8; Harry T. Kingston, 88·1; George T. Harris, 85.

Division D—William H. Francis, 88·5; Edward S. Warren, 88; Walter H. Henzey, 87·6; Samuel C. Lukens, 87.

Division E—Victor A. Ellis, 93·6; John Bartlett, 90·2; John C. Newland, 90; John Briggs, 86·8; Harry D. W. Moore, 86·7; William F. Jones, 86·6; Alfred Marshall, 86; John K. Campbell, 85·7; Joseph S. Riley, 85·4; James M. Moyer, 85·4; Jacob A. Sculedt, 85·1.

Division F—Frederick K. Moore, 93·3; William H. Fussell, 93·2; Frank A. Thompson, 93·1; Joseph Esherick, 92·6; Thomas M. Bell, 90·4; David Brooks, 89·9; Thomas Bell, 89·8; Harry C. Wilt, 88·8; Robert W. Bell, 88·6; Oliver H. Hill, 88·1; Langdon C. Stewardson, 87·8; Jackson Graham, 86·8; George W. Oram, 86·5; Isaac C. Underdown, 86; Mardon D Wilson, 86; William E. Harrop, 85·5; Christian Froelich, 85; Louis Brechemin, 85; Franklin West, 85.

Division G—Ernest A. Hempstead, 93·8; Dewey Bates, 92·2; George H. Buchanan, 89·5; N. Craig Ligget, 89·3; Henry Willis, 87·9; William Dorey, 87·7; Elihu Thompson, 85.

Division H—William M. Gardner, 92·8; Horace M. Mattis, 91·8; Perit Dulles, 90·1; James G. Winner, 88·8; Samuel Spanogle, 87·6; Wilbur F. Callaway, 87·6; Henry I. Rosenbaum, 85·7; Orson D. Jones, 85·1; Joseph Hergesheimer, 85.

Total meritorious, 72.

Professor Riche then briefly addressed the class, remarking that his connection with the school has been too short to render possible those intimate relations which should exist between teacher and pupil. The graduates, he said, should remember that it lies with themselves to achieve success in the future. He then, on behalf of himself and the faculty, bade them a sincere and heartfelt adieu.

At the close of Professor Riche's remarks the audience manifested considerable disapproval, which was continued for several minutes.

The Valedictory.

After the award of diplomas and testimonials, Mr. J. Bard Worrell, who had taken the highest honor in the class, was introduced and delivered the Valedictory Address, in the following words:—

Gentlemen of the Board of Control:—The custom that has long prevailed for the graduating class to tender you its thanks, is not only a beautiful conception, but a highly proper one. It is true we have not been directly or intimately connected with you. Nevertheless we have always felt the good results which your wise measures have produced in the maintenance and advancement of the Public School System. You are indeed, in the strictest sense of the term, entitled to the name of "Public Benefactors," and you would certainly be endeared to those who, like ourselves, have so long been the objects of your fostering care. Gentlemen, words are inadequate to give full expression to the feelings of one's heart, which, be assured, are each and all profoundly impressed with gratitude for your assiduous labors in our behalf. Before dissolving, therefore, the connection of Controllers and scholars, allow me to extend to you, on behalf of this Forty-ninth Class, its earnest thanks for the many benefits which it has reaped under your kind and able supervision; and hoping that the Divine blessing may rest upon you all, I bid you a sincere farewell.

Gentlemen of the Faculty:—The frequent recurrence of an occasion like the present may seem perhaps to you a monotonous ceremony, but to us it is one of extraordinary interest, which will live in memory's highway. We stand before you in the pride of our youth, and the world is spread out before us like a chart. We look back in amazement to the untutored days of our childhood, as we consider the acquisitions we have made in knowledge up to the present hour. The exalted position which we this day hold is chiefly due to your untiring efforts. You have guided us from the jagged paths of ignorance to the temple of knowledge; our follies, though many, have been passed by with kindness; your willing hearts and helping hands have combined to elevate us to the enviable position of graduates of the High School. To say we are grateful for the many favors which you have shown us in the discharge of your wearisome duties, would but faintly express the ardent feelings of our hearts. In later years the remembrance of our student life, passed under your guardianship, will rank amongst the happiest of our lives. And now what can we offer in return? how compensate such generous, indulgent instruction? We can but raise our feeble voices heavenward in prayer, and beseech God that success may ever attend your labors and finally crown you with glory in the sky, where the rainbow never fades.

With heartfelt desire for your health and happiness, we bid you an affectionate farewell.

Classmates:—This day closes our school-life, and ends our daily meetings. It is one of joy, as well as of sadness—of joy, that we have successfully completed our course of study; of sadness, as we unwillingly bid each other farewell. We part not to unite our broken circle on the morrow. We know not when we shall meet again.

"Perhaps we part for months, for years;
Perhaps we part forever."

We leave behind us scenes consecrated by the strongest ties of affection and respect—scenes which can never occur to us again.

We are about to go forth as adventurers in the broad arena of life, unsuspecting perhaps, and certainly inexperienced, into a fascinating and illusive world, where wealth displays imposing charms and pleasure spreads her impoisoned banquets. Though we may be placed in many trying and embarrassing situations, let us act manfully, remembering that the proud consciousness of being right is the true source of all happiness. Let us be patient, gather around us the experience of all classes, and learn to appreciate the value of time. Nature has not set the boundary line of intellectual glory. It has not said to man, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no further;" but we are instructed by Him who spoke creation into birth, that it depends upon ourselves to say how great, how wise, how useful we may be.

Let us, therefore, push forward, performing everything aright, and in due season—for in the acquisition of knowledge we are never to be stopping, but always progressing; and by the ordinance of God everything tends to a higher state of perfection.

Classmates, reflect upon it; let not that which we have learned from kind and efficient preceptors be overlooked or cast aside, but regard their teachings as precious jewels. The future looms up before us. Whatever department we are called upon to fill, let us do so in a manner that will reflect honor upon the fair fame of our *Alma Mater*, whose memory we shall ever cherish and hold dear.

Farewell, our school, where many days have past
In joys, whose loved remembrance long shall last.

What more can I utter, but to point you to the source of all true knowledge—God?

And now, dear classmates, with fervent wishes for your success in life—good-by.

"The Light Fantastic," it is Expected, will be tripped in the jolliest style by all who are so fortunate as to be present, next Monday evening, at the eighteenth annual ball of Beck's celebrated brass band. There need be no doubt about the attractive character of the music on this occasion, and we feel quite satisfied that the other exercises will be equally satisfactrry.

Honorable Charles Gilpin, United States District Attorney, sails for Cuba on Saturday, for the benefit of his health. During his absence, Assistant District Attorney John K. Valentine, will assume the responsibilities of the office.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

"Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Waiting an Owner"—The Heir Found in Chicago—Strange Vicissitudes of Fortune.

A brief paragraph has lately run the rounds of the press, stating in effect that a fortune of $250,000 was awaiting Dr. Patterson, or his heirs, of Mobile. The full history of the case, the discovery of the heir in Chicago, and the previous experience of that person, afford material for a first-class romance, without need of embellishment. We propose to give merely the outlines of the story, which is not less true than strange.

In 1863 a rich widow came to this city from Mobile, and stopped and remained for some time at one of our principal hotels. She was the daughter of Dr. B. F. Patterson, of Mobile, who was once a judge, and subsequently became a surgeon in the Rebel service. Not sympathizing with the Rebellion, she came within the Union lines, and, having converted most of her property into money, was possessed of $60,000 in cash, besides some lands, upon her arrival in Chicago. Of course a widow, young, handsome, and so rich, was the recipient of many flattering attentions while here. With her child, a little girl, as her only companion, she led, however, a very secluded life, waiting for the termination of the war.

When hostilities were over she went to Mobile, found that her father was missing, and no doubt dead, while his estates were almost entirely wasted by the disasters of war and by litigation. Residing for a short time at Washington, she became acquainted with and presently married a Mr. D——, son of a well-known Rebel gunmaker at Richmond. They were led to try to increase their fortune in the oil regions, and removed to that vicinity. Mr. D—'s investments in the land and in sinking wells were large, but were altogether unsuccessful. The result was, that in a very few months they were quite impoverished, and the husband went to the frontier to try to repair his fortunes, while the wife came to Chicago a second time, having upon her arrival hardly sufficient means to sustain her for one week. She was one of gentle blood, and unused to work, but she at once sought employment as an humble seamstress; some of our clothing house men being impressed by her appearance, readily gave such light work as she was able to do—preparing neck ties, etc. So, with diligence, she was in a few months not only able to provide for herself the necessaries of life, but to employ two or three assistants, and to look forward to the establishment of a more independent business.

Her husband, meantime, did not do well, and proving to be unable to combat misfortune successfully as she had done, he returned in a few months, to be supported by her exertions. A few weeks ago, however, he got at work in a locksmith shop (near McVicker's Theatre), where his skill as a mechanic soon gave promise of large returns. The faithful wife often carried his meals to him, cheered him, and sometimes chided because he prolonged his labors far into the night. He was then contriving a patent skate. We are told, by the way, that the rooms they occupied were curiously adorned. The man was a Rebel, and on his side of the house were hung pictures of Rebel chiefs and other indications of his sympathies. On hers, were a tiny "Stars and Stripes," Lincoln, Grant, and Union heroes. But this humble estate was soon to be abandoned.

Simultaneously with the appearance of the paragraph to which we have made reference, came a despatch to the lady from Mobile, and another from Washington, notifying her that, in her father's right, she was heir to the great estate that was, as yet, unclaimed. The sewing machine was gladly abandoned, and the locksmith threw down his tools. Before this time, no doubt, the subjects of these freaks of fortune are merrily laughing over their little episode somewhere in the vicinity of Mobile Bay, and with chastened spirits humbly enjoying the goods that have fallen to them.—*Chicago Republican.*

THE POSTAL REGISTRY SYSTEM.

Important Changes by the Post Office Department.

The Post Office Department will soon make changes in the system by which letters are now registered and forwarded in the mails, so as to provide for a more certain conveyance of these letters, and a more strict accountability of postmasters, clerks, etc., to the department for the packages going through their hands. Though the adoption of the money-order system has afforded a great and needed accommodation to the public, by making safe the transmission of money in small sums to all important places in the country, the number of registered letters forwarded is scarcely diminished, and a necessity for an improvement of the system becomes more urgent with the increase of postal business.

Letters containing important information, which letters it is desirable should be registered for reasons other than that they should be delivered without fail; enclosures of original documents, law papers, etc.; bank checks for larger amounts than it is allowable to send in money orders; and Government bonds and securities of various classes, having value in the hands of the holders, which properly ought to be sent by express companies, that may be held responsible for losses—are constantly committed to the mails, notwithstanding the known imperfection of the present registry system.

The new regulations soon to be issued to postmasters contain the following provisions of interest to the public. Registered letters are not to be sent in the mails among other matter as now, but will be inclosed in large envelopes—with which every postmaster will be provided—the envelopes to be of stout paper, and each to constitute of itself a sort of pouch. Registered letters being placed in them are delivered to the mail agents, railway post office clerks, or other persons employed by the Department, who will, in each case, give a receipt for the package taken, in a book the postmaster is to keep for the purpose. Then the agent or clerk will deliver the package at the post office to which it is directed, or, if that is off his route, to another agent, who will convey it onward, invariably taking a receipt for it—so that every man who receives a package gives his signature for it, and he is held directly responsible for its safety until it has passed out of his hands—a fact which will appear by the signature he takes. At the office of delivery this rule applies as fully as to that of mailing, or in the case of agents on the way—the signature of the receiver of the letter completes the chain of evidence which must always accompany the transmission. It will be very easy to detect delinquents. All packages are stamped and numbered, and the receipts have corresponding marks. The signature of the last man who had any particular letter must render the duty of investigation light and unfailing; and the knowledge on the part of every post office man that he has given this check upon himself will cause the new system to operate, if not with absolute certainty, at least with a precision which will be the nearest approach to it.

Of course the public, as well as postmasters, will understand that the new regulations are not to be in force for a month or two to come probably—the earliest time at which all the blank forms required, and the envelopes, can be prepared.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—Mad'lle Therese has been replaced at the Alcazar by Madame Suzanne Lagier. They like her, or at least respect her, more than the *Femme a Barbe.*

—The two great successes of the season at the London theatres are the pantomimes of the *Forty Thieves*, Mr. Mellon's, and *Hush-a-by Baby* at Astley's.

THIRD EDITION

THE LEAGUE ISLAND BILL.

A Vote upon the Measure Expected

Anticipations of Success.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Washington, February 14.—The Senate has postponed all other business and taken up the League Island bill. Mr. Dixon is addressing the Senate in a lengthy speech, at the close of which it is thought a vote will be taken. The friends of the measure are confident of its passage.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, February 14.

Land Office Returns.

Returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office exhibit that 31,374 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of January last, at the following local offices:—

Junction City, Kansas, 8398 acres; Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 15,335 acres St. Peter, Minnessota, 7614 acres!

The greater portion of these lands were taken for actual settlement and cultivation.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

New York, February 14.—The steamer City of Baltimore, with dates from Liverpool to the 30th and Queenstown to the 31st ult., has arrived here. Hon. John Bigelow and family are among the passengers. Her news has been anticipated by the Cable despatches.

A weekly newspaper, devoted to the interests of America and the Americans, is to be established in London, called the *American*. It is to be a first-class journal, in the form of the *Spectator*.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, February 14.—Cotton is quit; sales at 33. Flour dull and declined 10@15c.; sales of 32,000 barrels State at $8·90@11·85; Ohio, $10·90@13; Western, $8·90@12·20; Southern, $10·60@16·50. Wheat is dull and declined 2@3c. Corn dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 41,000 bushels; mixed Western, $1·08. Oats dull, and 1c. lower. Barley at 59@62c. Rye is dull and heavy. Provisions dull and heavy. Whisky is steady.

New York, February 14.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 98⅝; Reading, 104⅝; Canton, 45⅜; Erie, 57¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 119; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84; Pittsburg and Cuicago, 97¾; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 73¾; New York Central, 101; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 51; Missouri 6s, 93¼; Hudson River, 129; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109⅝; do. do., 1864, 107⅝; do. do., 1865, 107¾; do. do., new issues, 105¾; Ten-forties, 101½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 108⅝; Sight Exchange, 9¼; Gold closed at 137⅝; money, 6 per cent.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

SUN RISES..................6 45 | SUN SETS..................5 15
HIGH WATER..10 11

Arrived.

Ship Jane J. Southard, Bishop, from Liverpool Nov. 10, with mdse. to John R. Penrose. Towed up from Chester by the City Ice Boat.

Steamship Chase, Crossman, 2 days from Providence, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Barque Sharpsburg, Rendell, 60 days from Messina, with fruit, to N. Hellings & Brother. December 16, lat. 35 35, long. 18 56 W., was boarded brig John and Elizabeth, from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, 23 days out, short of water. Supplied her with 100 gallons, when she steered for Demerara.

Barque E. Schultz, Anderson, from New Orleans 7th ult., with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Barque Roanoke, Duncan, from Porto Cabello, with coffee, hides, etc., to John Dallett & Co.

Barque H. P. Lord, Pinkham, 11 days from Matanzas, with molasses, to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Outerbridge, 69 days from Palermo, with fruit, to S. S. Scattergood & Co.

Steamer Millville, Rencar, 1 day from Millville, with mdse to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Cleared.

Schr F. Hall, Anderson, New London, Rommell & Hunter.

Below.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, from Trinidad de Cuba.

Brig W. N. Z. Acker, from West Indies.

Memoranda.

By Telegraph to the Evening Telegraph.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Ship Moses Day, at Helvoet.

Ship Lizzie Morrow, at Queenstown.

Brig Blumenthal, at Falmouth, Eng.

The Marietta, from Rideout, was condemned and sold at Singapore for $3500.

The Cock-of-the-Walk, from New York for Bremen, is at Falmouth in a damaged condition.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., February 12—4 P. M.—Ship Kate Davenport, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, passed in and up the Bay this morning.

Captain Thomas Ware reports that the Five Fathom Light Boat will be towed to her station to-morrow.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Thursday, February 14.—There is considerable inquiry for Cloverseed of prime quality, but other descriptions are not wanted; sales at $8·25@8·75 ℔ 64 pounds; 400 bushels sold on secret terms. Timothy ranges from $3·75 to $4·00. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3@3·05.

In the absence of sales of No. 1 Quercitron Bark we quote at $3·15 ℔ ton.

There was a limited home consumptive inquiry for Flour at yesterday's quotations, but a total absence of any demand for shipment; sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 ℔ barrel for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11·75@13·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14·50@16·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7@7·25 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no falling off in the demand for prime Wheat, but in consequence of the limited receipts and stocks the transactions are small; sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania red, at $2·80@3; white ranges from $3·20 to $3·40. Rye is quiet, with sales of 300 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·36. Corn is in active demand at an advance; sales of 10,000 bushels new yellow at 98c.@$1. Oats remain without change; sales of Pennsylvania and Southern at 56@57c.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

—The students of the National Conservatory of Music in Santiago, Chili, gave a series of grand concerts at the Theatre Municipal, commencing on New-Year's day. The programmes were formidable in dimensions, and comprised every possible variety of music.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Thursday, February 14, 1867.

The abundance of money, and the facilities for obtaining capital on acceptable collaterals, have caused a little more firmness at the Stock Board, and the aggregate transactions are greater than those of yesterday; but there is an absence of outside support, and until there is some increased demand from this quarter, no change can be looked for.

Government loans were more sought after, and prices were better. The closing quotations were 109¼@109¾ for coupon 6s of 1881; the same figures for the old 5-20s; 107 for the 1863's; 107½ for the 1865's; and 99¾ for the 10-40s.

State and City loans were held with increased firmness; the new issues of the latter sold to a limited extent at 104½; and 96½ was bid for the old.

All the better class of Railroad securities were held with increased firmness.

Reading Railroad was rather dull, closing at about 52¼; Pennsylvania was firm at 51½; Catawissa advanced ¼, and closed at 29¾@30; Philadelphia and Erie was a shade lower, and closed at 30. 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Germantown; 34 for Little Schuylkill; 32 for Elmira Railroad preferred; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad. The latter stock is scarce, and not offered to any extent under 38.

There was some speculative movement in Union Canal preferred, which sold at 4¾, an advance; Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½; Schuylkill Navigation closed at 32½ bid for the preferred, and 24¼ for the common stock; for Susquehanna 12 was the best bid.

In Oil Stocks the only sales were of Caldwell at ⅞.

The offerings of Passenger Railroad shares were light, and there was not much disposition to operate. Thirteenth and Fifteenth declined and sold at 21½; a sale of 500 shares Hestonville was made at 14, s30. 84 was bid for Second and Third; 49 for Chesnut and Walnut; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 71 for West Philadelphia; and 32 for Green and Coates.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137¾; 11 A. M., 137¾; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 13½, an advance of ¾ on the closing price last evening.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—"Speculation in Wall street halts, and brokers are not making their incidental expenses. It begins to appear that the Treasury Department is not only able, but disposed to pursue the policy of contraction. The 'Loan bill,' so called, authorizing the conversion of $80,000,000 of compound notes into a loan at 10 days' notice, did not originate with Mr. Jay Cooke, or in the interests of the national banks, as has been supposed. It is a measure proceeding from the Treasury, and is intended to facilitate funding and contraction, and will be found a very effective mode of effecting these objects. The Treasury has entire confidence in its ability to fund or pay all the compounds as they mature from surplus revenue, and only ask for this bill as a mode of relieving the banks from the pressure sure to be felt when they are forced to contract by the maturity of the compound notes upon what too many of their liabilities are now based. The National banks, at their last quarterly report, held $81,000,000 of these notes, counting as the reserve of $300,000,000 of circulation and deposits, and a contraction of the bank movement must be made as fast as the Treasury cancels these notes. As the retirement of these notes would cause a panic among bank debtors, the Treasury proposes to be in a position to give the banks a short loan at 3@4 per cent. in exchange for the present interest-bearing reserve, to enable them to comply with the law, and not go into liquidation or into violent contraction, as they otherwise would be forced to do for want of legal-tender reserve. In short, the Treasury, from its surplus income, under the proposed reduction of taxes, is still in a position to contract the legal-tender issues, while steadily funding its short debt, and able to firmly move towards specie payments. And now a word as to funding. There will be on the 15th of February, of the first series of 7·30s, two hundred millions, which in one hundred and fifty-six working days mature, and will be funded into 5-20s. This funding is quite likely to produce a money pressure if the holders do not at once send them in for conversion. The exchange of 7·30s for 5-20s requires much time, and it is probable that in August the Treasury will be overloaded with 7.30s waiting for conversion, and the owners of the 7·30s be left without anything to represent them in a form upon which money can be borrowed. With these facts in regard to the reduction of the legal-tender issues, and the funding of the short debt, it is idle for people to deceive themselves with the belief that specie payments are not approaching rapidly, and with it lower prices of all commodities. Specie payments must be preceded by funding all the short debt of the Treasury, and the payment of hundreds of millions of paper money issued in its period of distress. This funding and payment is proceeding rapidly, and at no remote day will be apparent to many who are going upon the theory that there is time for one more venture before preparation for a financial contraction, happily as certain as it is desirable for legitimate business."

—A new and dangerous counterfeit of the twenty-five cent. issue has recently appeared. It is almost perfectly engraved, and well calculated to deceive the most practised eye. Upon close examination it may be detected by noticing that the scroll-work around the figures "25," on the upper left hand corner, touches the fine lines around the edge of the note, which forms the bordering, while on the genuine no part of the scroll-work touches the line. When these notes become worn and dirty, they will defy detection.

—It is reliably stated that the outstanding compound interest notes of 1864, are about $100,000,000 in the aggregate, divided about as follows:—

June, 1864	$5,000,000
July, 1864	17,000,000
August, 1864	40,000,000
October, 1864	18,000,000
December, 1864	20,000,000

Grand total, to be redeemed in 1867.$100,000,000

—The severe losses sustained by the Insurance Companies all over the country are attracting serious attention, and as a matter of self-preservation a general advance of rates has been determined on. At a recent meeting of underwriters doing business in Chicago, it was unanimously resolved to advance the rates of insurance from forty to one hundred per cent., according to the nature of the risk.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 do.........s10.. 52¾	100 sh Fulton Coal...... 5½
300 do......ls.s10.. 52¾	

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 5s..cp............ 94½	100 sh Cata Pf............ 29¾
$7000 City 6s, New........101¾	400 do.......ls.b5.. 29¾
$10000 do............2d..101¾	100 do.................. 29¾
$2000 5-20s, '62.cp..........109⅝	25 sh Cata RR............ 14
$2000 Lehigh 6s '84..s5.. 91½	24 sh Leh N stk.......... 54½
100 sh 13th & 15th.......... 21½	18 do...............ls.. 54½
50 do ....b5.. 21½	400 do...............b5.. 54½
100 sh Read R................ 52·31	11 sh Penna R......ls.. 57⅜
100 do..............c.. 52·31	4 sh C & A scr............ 48⅞
400 do........ls..b10 52⅝	10 sh Leh V scr.......... 17⅞
100 do.................... 52⅜	200 sh Phil & E......ls.. 30
10 do..............2d.. 52⅜	100 sh St Nich C.......... 1⅝
100 do ....c.. 52⅜	800 sh Caldwell.............. ⅞
100 sh Union Cl pf...... 4⅝	500 sh Hestonv'le.s30. 14
300 do...........ls.. 4⅝	

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109¼@109¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¼@109¾; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107¾@108¼; do. new, 105½@105¾; 10-40s, coupon, 101¼@101¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106@106¼; do., 2d series, 105½@105¾; 3d series, 105½@105¾; Compounds, December, 1864, 114¼.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Reconstruction.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Eliot's bill to establish a Provisional Government in Louisiana, and provide for the reorganization of the State on the basis of loyal and impartial suffrage, passed the House on Tuesday by the decisive vote of 113 to 48. The Democrats opposed its immediate passage upon the plea that it needed longer examination. But the principles of the bill have been discussed by Congress since 1865; they have been again and again voted upon by the people; there is not an important section which has not been thoroughly debated, and the bill embodies many of the absolute convictions of the Republican party. It does not follow that this measure was hastily adopted by the House merely because the bill itself was so recently proposed.

Whether the bill goes to the root of the matter we do not need to discuss; nor whether Congress should make it the basis of the reconstruction of all the Rebel States. Uniformity of reconstruction has not been proved to be necessary. What is required for Texas or Louisiana may not suit North Carolina. The House, we believe, establishes no arbitrary precedent in passing this bill, and does not probably intend it to stand as the final method of reconstruction. It is simply a practical measure, which the House, acting upon the report of its Committee appointed to investigate the New Orleans massacre, deems necessary to protect loyalty in Louisiana. And it is a recognition—which the House, we judge, begins to feel—of the urgent necessity of passing *some* measure of reconstruction.

As a beginning, at least, of that great work Congress has only talked about for two years, the passage of a measure which has some principles of justice and permanence may be welcomed. It takes at once the State of Louisiana out of the power of the men who dragged her into the Rebellion, and who are oppressing the men who opposed rebellion. It is useless for the Democrats to object that the Louisiana loyalists were Rebels, for if they were, the bill excludes them from office. Of more importance than the exclusion of disloyal citizens, is the declaration that in the reorganization of the State Government all loyal male citizens, without distinction of race or color, shall have the right to vote for officers, and a voice in forming the Constitution by which they are to be governed. This is the great principle of the bill, to which the appointment of a military commander, the Provisional Governor and Council, the prohibition of the payment of the Rebel State debts, etc., are but accessories and preparations. We rejoice in the passage of an act which peremptorily asserts the power of Congress to restore to all loyal citizens in the States which have forfeited their old Constitutions by rebellion, their inalienable rights.

Mr. Stevens' bill to establish military governments in the South does not appear to conflict with this of Mr. Eliot, for it is understood that it is meant to be but preparatory to such measures of permanent reorganization as those the House has just adopted. Mr. Stevens' bill would remove every officer in the South who has usurped authority; it would end the rule of men who, like Mayor Monroe, instigate murder, and those who, like Governor Throckmorton, appear powerless to prevent or punish it. It sweeps away that machinery by which the men who maintained the Rebellion, and who surrendered to Grant, have regained possession of the South. It is thought that this bill will be passed by the House in a day or two. When it becomes a law, it will place every Rebel State exactly where it stood at the end of the Rebellion. Then will follow those grander measures for rebuilding State Governments which shall not be the tyrannies of a privileged class, or an aristocracy, but the work of the people, in which all citizens shall be represented, and by which all shall be protected.

Senator Chandler's Indictment Against the President—Another Sign.

From the Herald.

"Melas and I are trying to deceive each other," said the great Napolean, in one of his crisp little epigrammatic letters to Josephine. The same game is now going on at Washington, not only between President and Congress, but between the several parties and factions of Congress. They are all trying to deceive each other. There is strategy in politics as well as in war, and the report of the House Committee on the New Orleans riot on the same day with Mr. Chandler's indictment in the Senate against President Johnson were strategical movements against the coalition which is manœuvring to bring together the two ends of Pennsylvania avenue.

Senator Chandler says that if President Johnson had no legal authority to appoint provisional civil Governors over the Rebel States, such appointments on his part render him liable to impeachment; that if Mr. Johnson, without authority in law, has restored to Southern States and railroad companies the rolling stock, etc., of any road or roads, the property of the United States obtained as captures made in war, he ought to be impeached for that; that if he has unlawfully stopped by his orders the collection of the district tax levied upon the Rebel States, he ought for that to be subjected to impeachment; that if he has retained in or reappointed men to office without submitting their names to the Senate, or after their rejection by the Senate, it is a matter for impeachment; and in regard to the President's plan of Southern restoration, says Mr. Chandler; "he has no more right to a plan than my horse." Finally, he says that the removal by impeachment of a President who has violated the Constitution "would produce about the same amount of excitement in the country that the removal of the Custom House officers in the city of New York would produce, and no more." And so Mr. Chandler hoped that his resolution proposing an inquiry as to the legality of those provisional civil Governors of Mr. Johnson would be adopted. Mr. Fessenden, however, suggested that as the members of the Senate might possibly be called upon to act in the capacity of judges upon charges of impeachment against Mr. Johnson, it was proper that they should hold themselves free from any commitment on the subject; and so the resolution was properly laid on the table.

But for all this the radical Senator from Michigan gained his point, in a little lift to the Judiciary Committee of the House, charged with the duty, in their discretion, of making up a case of impeachment. The report and bill of Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, in the House on the New Orleans riots, look to the same object. In both cases it is the ghost of old Hamlet reappearing to young "Hamlet," only "to whet thy almost blunted purpose." The impeachment party find it necessary to keep up their fire, to reproduce vividly in both Houses the sins and transgressions of Andrew Johnson, and to show how clearly he is a subject for impeachment, in order to head off the counter-movement for a compromise, whereby, upon the basis of the President's surrender, the impeachment may be bridged over by a new bill.

On the other hand, the old "King of the Lobby," Thurlow Weed, finds time to drop for a moment the negotiations for his lobby perquisites in the Custom House and Naval Office, in order to join with John C. Green and others in a petition to Congress remonstrating against the threatened impeachment, and "praying the adoption of measures that will promote the peace and prosperity of the Union," as if anything could be adopted better calculated to secure such measures than the removal of the deadlock which keeps Congress standing still. But still the question recurs, Why all these dodges and delays in Congress, when the case is so clear against the Executive, the authority to impeach him so express and ample, and when the Republicans have more than a two-thirds vote in each House? Do they fear that if Mr. Johnson is pushed to the wall he will try the trick of Louis Napoleon with the French National Assembly of 1851? No. But there are several Republican aspirants and Presidential cliques who want a clear field for a year or so longer to perfect their plans, and the impeachment and removal of Mr. Johnson, in precipitating the Presidential election, might spoil most of these plans on the spontaneous movement of the people for General Grant, and in his election.

As the law now stands, with the removal of Mr. Johnson the President of the Senate would temporarily take his place, but the Secretary of State would be required to provide at once for an election by the people. Now, we suspect that the pipelayers of Chief Justice Chase and the admirers of Secretary Stanton, and the friends of several other Presidential aspirants, lying back in the shade, are not ready to meet the contingency of an election by the people before the regular time. Hence they are inclined, like Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, to patch up a truce or a treaty of peace with President Johnson, in order to gain the time required to organize their little working committees all over the country in view of the regular Republican National Convention. While everything remains unsettled this man may have as good a chance as that man or the other man; but if you remove President Johnson General Grant is brought forward at once by a sort of spontaneous combustion, and all competitors are cast aside.

But still the necessities of the Republican party may bring them to this alternative. Mr. Johnson is their apple of discord. His removal will, at least for the time, put an end to their dissensions, while his retention in office can only serve to widen them, do what else they may. In surrendering he will be like the sagacious Dutchman, who got down from his horse only to get on again better; if his surrender is accepted, it will only be the admission again of the harmless-looking wooden horse into Troy. Eliot's bill, based upon the New Orleans riots, looks like impeachment; but from present indications even this bill, in the short interval of this Congress to the 4th of March, will fall through between the two Houses, and the whole business of reconstruction and impeachment will devolve upon the new Congress which meets on that day.

Atlantic Penny Postage.

From the Times.

It is impossible to measure by any ordinary standard the benefits which this age receives from its system of cheap postages. Figures, when they mount into millions, convey but vague ideas, yet it is chiefly by figures of this high numeration that we are statistically told to estimate all that cheap postage has done for us. But when we reflect upon what is involved in the distribution of millions of letters annually, we find ourselves engaged in moral considerations of the highest degree of interest. The increase of letters from thousands to millions implies much more than a higher degree of education and a quickened stimulus to the cultivation of the arts of reading and writing among the masses. We see in it also the closer binding together of our people, the strengthening of the family and domestic ties, the promotion of social harmony, the multiplication of those thousand sympathies so necessary to our welfare as a nation, which distance tends to sever, but which find their development under a cheap and easy postal communication. The benefits which commerce receives are so obvious that we need scarcely allude to them, and if we have placed the other class of advantages first, it is not alone because they are of more general application, but because it is a curious though not generally known fact that the proportion of domestic letters to those of a commercial character stands as nine to one.

As the invention of the penny postal system is due to Great Britain, and as it was in operation there many years before it was adopted here, so there its influence for good, in the social manners of the people, has been most marked in the directions we have indicated. To her moralists the theme is almost stale, still no language seems too exaggerated to describe its effects. The invention of railways, the diffusion of education, so far as these can be dissociated from cheap postage, are deemed but as co-equal factors with the latter, and there are not wanting those who would assign to the former an inferior place in the social economy of the nation.

That the United States and Great Britain should each, within its own boundaries, enjoy to the fullest extent the blessings of the cheap postage system, is a matter of mutual congratulation. But to perfect the system there is one thing wanting, and that is that it be made common to both. In other words, that the ocean postage between the two countries be conducted on the same principle as the land services within them, and the compensation of each Government, for taking charge of our letters at a low rate, be sought in the increased number which, under such stimulus, would be sent. The opportunity for effecting this desirable end is now open, from causes we shall proceed to state; and we trust that an awakened public sentiment will insist that no arrangement between the two Governments shall be concluded which does not embrace this principle.

Almost everybody knows that the postage rates between this country and Great Britain are fixed by a Postal Convention, made some years ago, and that the rate on a single letter of half an ounce is twenty-four cents from any part of the United States to any part of the United Kingdom. This high rate was fixed because Great Britain had made a contract with the Cunard Company which involved a subsidy of about £180,000 for carrying the mails, and, very naturally, that Government sought, in a high rate of postage, some compensation for this outlay. We have no need here to go into the history of that grant. Briefly, in a much smaller amount, it was given first, many years ago, to encourage a mail service from Liverpool to Halifax. Then the service was extended to Boston, and afterwards to this port, each additional service commanding an increased subsidy.

With the invention of the screw propeller a great change came over steam navigation, and when experience shows that screw steamers can rival paddle-wheel steamers in swiftness, and when, moreover, by the economy of space in their holds, can carry large cargoes, and thus run successfully, unsubsidized, by the side of a subsidized line, the uselessness and expense of continuing an enormous grant have been so powerfully urged upon the British Government that they have resolved to discontinue it at the expiration of the present contract; that is, at the end of this year. We learn from the report of the Postmaster-General that notice has been given of the termination at that time of the existing Postal Convention, and it is proposed, under a new convention, the preliminary basis for which has already been concluded, to reduce the postage between the two countries to twelve cents for a single letter.

Beyond the mere convenience, however, of the statement that the postage is to be reduced to one-half of the former amount, we can discover no principle by which this precise figure can be arrived at. The only principle, indeed, which can be any guide will, if correctly applied, lead to the establishment of a much lower rate. We have seen that after the end of the current year no steamer is to receive any subsidy from either Government. The competition for the mail service will be not alone the Cunard steamers, but others that have proved themselves just as fast. There will be the Inman, the National, and the Great Western lines—all well known and favorites with the travelling public. Now, as the expense to the United States Postal Department will end with the delivery of the mails on board the steamers in this harbor, and that expense is our inland postage of three cents, what will be the additional cost of carrying the mails across the Atlantic? Clearly nothing more than what competing lines of steamers will undertake to carry them for. Has, then, our Government ascertained, before agreeing to charge us twelve cents for a letter to London, that the fastest steamers on the route will not carry letters for less than nine cents? Is it sure that they would not be carried for four cents? Our belief is that as these steamers are managed by men who know that the number of letters increase in more than a geometrical ratio inversely to the rate of postage, they know that the rate of two cents for a half ounce letter would pay them better than any higher rate, and that they would transport the mails for the minimum figure we have named.

As we understand the proposed change, each Government will see to the transportation of its mail, and neither will charge the other for sorting and delivery in its respective country. Our own rate is already fixed at three cents for this service, and what we insist on is, that in addition to this no further charge be made than that of the ocean steamers for carrying and taking care of the mails. The keen competition among them will insure the lowest possible rates. If our Chamber of Commerce will abandon politics for a time, they will find in this reform a subject worthy of their highest energies, and it is one which falls within the scope of their legitimate influence. It is scarcely necessary to point out how propitious the present time is for increasing by every means in our power our social and political influence abroad, and how necessary, in view of the immense tide of immigration that is setting to our shores, no less than in the interest of the increased number of our citizens who are going annually to Europe, that postal facilities be extended to the utmost verge of liberality.

It is not for us to suggest how or what arrangements should be made with the steamboat companies to insure regularity and despatch. Our duty is discharged when we press this matter upon the earnest attention of every business man, and when we, in the interests of the public, entreat the Government—if they are not yet committed in their proposed new Convention to any stipulated rate—that they will pause and hear what those who are most interested in the matter have to say about it.

The Reports of the New Orleans Riot.

From the World.

The publication of the majority report of the Committee appointed to investigate the New Orleans riot, affords the radical press the expected opportunity to use that report for the precise purpose for which it seems intended, viz., as a warrant for the extreme measures radicalism intends to inflict on the South. The *Tribune* "does not purpose to recapitulate the harrowing story" of the Committee; but it fills a column with "the bloody day," the "savage brutality of Monroe's Rebel police," the "preparations for the massacre under the shield of municipal authority," "Mayor Monroe and his municipal ruffians," and generally all the "mud, blood, and thunder" through which tradition makes General Jackson wade to the armpits in Chalmette swamp before he won the great original battle of New Orleans. The *Herald*, on the other hand, which represents an extremer radicalism than the *Tribune's*, says that the report elicits nothing new; that "the main point of the whole special plea" is to "make out" the charge that the President aided and abetted, if not instigated, the riot; that it is an "electioneering report," to offset the President's "electioneering speech" at St. Louis; it is "tit for tat," and "the pot calling the kettle black." The *Tribune*, however, sounds the key-note for lesser radical journals throughout the country, and its groans and lamentations over the "horrors" revealed by the report threaten a protracted revival of the old howls and the old mock-turtle tears over the outrages of the once unhappy Kansas.

It is unnecessary to call attention to more than these three points in the majority report:—1. That it attempts to fasten the whole blame of the riot upon Mayor Monroe and his municipal police. 2. Failing in this, it would fix the entire responsibility upon the President. 3. The weakness of this effort, which the report itself makes a most ludicrous failure, compels the Committee to fall back upon the grand summing up of the whole, to which all the mass of verbiage is but preliminary:—"That the present civil Government of Louisiana should be suspended by act of Congress, and a Provisional Government established by military power."

This is the sum and substance of the report; and, as the *Tribune* does not purpose to recapitulate the harrowing story, with equal consideration for the already well-bored public we refrain from reprinting the undoubted and irrefutable evidence of the radical origin of the riot, so widely published last summer, and content ourselves by presenting the full text of the minority report of the same Committee, premising that, while it carries conviction with it that the riot is *not* due to the causes insisted on by the majority, it bears evidence of being a document intended simply to supply the public with facts, and not to inflame prejudices, or to make plausible excuses for a great intended wrong towards Louisiana, to afford a pretext for similar proceedings towards all the Southern States.

It would be quite pertinent, however, if we were to recapitulate the positive evidence before the public, that the radical majority in Congress knew last July that such a riot was imminent, if not directly intended; that men who were conspicuous in that riot, ex-Governor Hahn particularly, were in close consultation with Stevens, Banks, and Company, immediately before the riot, and then left, full charged as to the course to be pursued for New Orleans; that Doster, one of the radical instruments, urged the negroes to arm themselves for the riot two days before it occurred; that Congress was urged by Boutwell, in the radical caucus, not to adjourn till "they heard from New Orleans"—all these things are as fresh in the public mind as the *Tribune* says the "recital of the horrors" is. It is needless now, either for the information of the public, or for the sake of history, to go over that ground again. But with regard to the *animus* of the majority report the following is pertinent:—

The riot occurred July 30. From the very day when the full facts were made public down to the time when the Committee started for New Orleans to collect evidence, the *World* has repeatedly predicted the precise use which would be made of this affair, and that it would be the excuse for doing what the Radical Convention failed to accomplish, *i. e.*, the subversion of the present State Government of Louisiana, and the substitution of some stronger and more radical rule. When the facts were fresh last August, the *World* repeatedly stated that the *object* of the radical riot was "to upset the legally constituted State Government, and to substitute therefor military rule, a Provisional Government, anything acceptable to the radicals in Washington;" or (as we stated August 4, five days after the riot), "failing in this scheme, to create a riot so serious as to call for Federal interference, thus furnishing a new argument for keeping out the 'disturbed, riotous, and still rebellious Southern States,' till after the next Presidential contest." Whether the riot was planned for this express purpose, or not, is a matter of no moment now; the *World's* prediction of the use that would be made of the riot is fulfilled to the letter in the majority report.

Equally prophetic was the *World* in early stating the tone of the radical press and of the report, which is but a re-echo and rehash of the radical editorials on the subject last summer. Such special pleading as turns the whole investigation and all the "collected" evidence into a warrant for the summary subversion of the State Government of Louisiana, and the substition therefor of a "Provisional Government, maintained by military power," is indication enough that the object of the report is to effect this, and not to furnish information to the public. It is the flimsiest and most transparent pretext for the perpetration of a greater outrage than the *Tribune* ever raked from all the wrongs of Kansas; for Louisiana is but the entering wedge, and as the riot furnishes the excuse for overturning the civil Government of that State, so Louisiana will be not only the pretext, but the precedent for similar proceedings in all the Southern States.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD PRICES.
50 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 25, 35, and 45c.
Large size Satin Damask Towels, 50c.
100 dozen Linen Doyles, at $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, and $1·75 per dozen.
A large assortment of Linen Napkins, $2·45 up to $6 per dozen.
Linen Bird-Eye for Children's Aprons, 40, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½c.; very cheap.
Scotch Diaper by the piece, very cheap.
Linen Huckaback Towelling, 31, 35, and 40c.; very fine quality.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 68c. per yard.
7-4 Bleached Table Linens, 90c. per yard.
8-4 do. do. do. $1·12 per yard.
8-4 Table Linens, a job lot, very heavy, $1·25 per yard.
Linen Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, $2·50.
A large assortment Shirting Linens.
Heavy Housewife Linens.

WHITE GOODS—WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambrics, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices
Several lots of White Brilliants, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents.
Do. do. Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents—very cheap.
150 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, handsome large Plaids, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Piques, 37½, 50c., up to $1 a yard.
Several lots of Victoria Lawns, very cheap.
Several lots of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs to sell, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 28c.
Gents' Hdkfs, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Several lots of Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs, very cheap.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs, 37½, 44, 50, and 56c.
Lace Border Hdkfs., 31 cts.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, a cheap lot of Dimity Bands, Etc., Etc.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Amoskeag A, Whitinsville, Whitney, and Trenton Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
American Calicoes and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD.

Northwest cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened, 50 pieces French Lawns, 20 cents, slightly soiled, worth 37½. 10 23

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, well-known make, 25 cents.
Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as the lowest.
Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices.
One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up.
American Delaines, new and choice styles.
American Prints, handsome styles.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc.
Bird-eye Diaper, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, $3·50, etc.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doyles, etc.
Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1·75, over 60 dozen sold.
Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Canton Flannels, at reduced prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced.
SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

LINEN DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE,
SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 2-1-2, 3, 4 YARDS WIDE
FINE TOWELS,
TOWELLING BY THE YARD,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

MARKED DOWN.

200 PIECES

Power-Loom Table Linen,

SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION

PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

MARKET & NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

TWENTY PIECES

ALL-WOOL TWEEDS,

90 Cents and $1·00.

ONE THOUSAND YARDS

SUPERIOR CASSIMERES,

$1·25, Late Price $1·75.

TWO THOUSAND YARDS

FINEST CASSIMERES,

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CHINCHILLAS,
BEAVERS,
CLOAKINGS,
OVERCOATINGS, Etc.

1 2 stuthfp

SOME VERY FINE GOODS CLOSING OUT REGARDLESS OF COST.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

Is Selling his Entire Stock, Comprising Every Variety of

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.

At and below cost of importation, prior to removal to GIRARD ROW, [2 6 12t

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL OFFER HIS STOCK

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR,

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 1000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILLS, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELINS,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length all of our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 ;30 springs $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms.

No 628 ARCH Street,

12 6 2m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron.
About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (about one-half have valuable soft metal attached).
About 100 tons Loaded Shell.
About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
About 4½ tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc.
537 wooden Artillery Carriages, Ironed.
150 wooden Chassis, Ironed.
About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 8500 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew, Philadelphia.
About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags, Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER,
Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 13 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of

ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3478 NEW YORK JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,
2 7 17t Auctioneers.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, February 8, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, in New York city, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:—

Woollen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, etc, etc.

Catalogues may be had at the Depot; also samples of the articles may be seen.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent.

Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
2 9 9t Assistant Q. M.-General, U. S. A.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN,

of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2 12t Depot Quartermaster.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE RECEIVING THE FINISHING TOUCHES—A DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.—The new Court-House, on Independence Square, is so nearly finished that a special venire has been issued for jurors for the second Monday of March, it being the intention of the Judges to hold Court in the old and new buildings at the same time, and thus dispose of the business that has accumulated within the past six months.

The new Court-House, although not presenting a very imposing appearance so far as the exterior is concerned, will nevertheless give us a court-room as complete in its details as any in the State. The lot on which the building stands is 60 feet by 112 feet. The first floor is devoted to the Grand Jury and Clerk of the Court, a hall 10 feet wide running through the centre from east to west. On the south side of the hall are two offices for the District Attorney, a male and female witness room, and one large room for the Grand Jury. These rooms all communicate, so as to avoid the necessity of coming into the public hall in passing from one apartment to the other.

On the north side is a private office for the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions. This communicates with a large room in which the dockets and papers of the office will be kept, and where the public business will be transacted. Adjoining this room is an apartment, 22 feet by 26. No disposition has been made of this room, but the Judges will request Councils to fit it up as a Court-room, wherein motions can be heard, as in the smaller room attached to the United States District Court. All the rooms on the first floor are 12 feet in height.

On the second floor, access to which is had by means of a broad stairway, the space is divided in such a manner as to give a Court-room 60 by 70 feet, as well as District Attorney's office and two witness rooms. This has been done by means of a brick partition running north and south, and 20 feet from the line of the building on Sixth street. A portion of the space thus secured by the partition wall is devoted to the stairway and vestibule leading to the Court-room; and while the Court-room is 30 feet in height, the portion fronting on Sixth street is divided into two stories, so as to give the witness rooms leading to the Court-room and also two jury rooms up stairs, and beyond the reach of outside parties, except by passing up in the sight of the officers.

The alcove, for the judges' bench and the judges' retiring-room, is independent of the dimensions given above as those of the court-room. The ceiling is finished in white, while the sides are toned down by means of what is called the "sand finish." Ample light is secured by five large double windows on each side, two at the east end, independent of those in the judges' alcove. Ventilators in the floor, as well as a large circular opening in the ceiling, will supply the fresh air to the room. The heating is by means of a patent steam-heating apparatus, the registers being placed along the side walls of the room, about four feet from the floor. A large chandelier, with twenty-six burners, suspended from the ceiling, and twenty double-bracket burners, ranged along the sides, will supply the light at night. All the gas-fixtures throughout the building are of bronze and gold.

In arranging the Court-room for the transaction of business, especial reference has been had to the wants of the judges, the jurors, members of the bar, the witnesses, parties and spectators. The judges in the new room will be removed from the reach of parties, and the attention of the Court will not so frequently be claimed by outsiders while an important case may be progressing. Nor can parties come between the judge and the witnesses while on the stand, as in the old Court-room. The Clerk of the Court and the Deputy Sheriff will be stationed at the south side of the room, while the witness stand will be at the north, and those who have business with the Clerk or Sheriff will not be required to interfere with the District Attorney, crier, or witness. A massive walnut stand, with rail and panel, forms the judges' desk, while on a platform in front the District Attorney and court officers will be stationed, with ample accommodations for the transaction of business. In the northeast corner of the room a space has been provided for the jury empannelled to try a case. They will be separated from the spectators as well as their fellow jurors, and no one can approach them for any purpose, either in front or to the rear, without being noticed by the Court. Adjoining this jury-box is a compartment for the jurors not empannelled. This is also designed to separate them from the spectators and witnesses, or parties interested in the cases before the Court. On the south side of the room a jury-box for the grand jury, another for a jury on rendering a verdict, and a third for parties and attorneys, are provided. All the woodwork of these compartments, as well as the window sash and frames, is grained in imitation of oak, while a light railing in front of all is painted in imitation of walnut. About the centre of the room two docks are provided, one for males and the other for females. Prisoners will be brought in the van by the Chesnut street entrance to the square, and will be taken out at the door on the north side of the building. This gives access to the Court-room by means of a trap-door opening directly into one of the prisoners' docks. The space between the compartments described above as designed for jurors is intended for members of the bar. It will be ample for all purposes, and will be a great improvement, as compared with the contracted quarters in the old room.

Having thus provided for the members of the bar, jurors, and others compelled to be in attendance, provision is next made for spectators and such witnesses as may be waiting to be called to the stand. Thirty feet by sixty feet is given to the audience. To accommodate the people, seats ranged in the form of pews upon an inclined platform are provided. This portion of the building will seat about 300 persons. Attached to the witness-rooms are water closets and other conveniences, while in every respect throughout the building due regard has been had to the comfort of those compelled to attend the Court. In the new room the judges will be enabled to maintain order and decorum, and thus impress parties with the solemnity of judicial proceedings. There will be none of the confusion incident to the transaction of business in the old court-room, and above all, the judges will be left free to attend to the business before them, without the constant interference of members of the bar, and others who may wish to secure favors, although at the expense of interrupting the trial of cases. Another improvement will be the location of the witness stand. The witness will be in sight of every one in the court-room, and will be close to the jurors who are obliged to hear his testimony. Mr. Colladay, the contractor, is giving the finishing touches to the building, and in a few days will commence placing the furniture in the room. Already cocoa matting has been placed in the Grand Jury and District Attorney's rooms, and but little remains to be done to enable the judge to hold court in the new structure.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The Alumni Association of the Central High School, last evening, held its semi-annual meeting in the High School building. There was a very large attendance. Charles Buckwalter, Esq., occupied the chair.

The annual election for officers took place, with the following result:—President, Charles Buckwalter. Vice-Presidents, John Davis Watson and Henry R. Edmunds. Secretary, John F. McDevitt. Speaker, John J. Weaver. Treasurer, Frederick F. Christine.

The graduates of the 49th class, numbering 32 members, were elected to membership.

Mr. Alexander Colesberry introduced to the notice of the association the formation of the Alumni Institute of the Central High School.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for the abolition of the Board of School Controllers as now constituted, and the establishment of a Board appointed by the Courts, as is now the case with the Board of Health and Guardians of the Poor.

NEW STEAMSHIP.—The new steamer for the Philadelphia and Southern line will be ready for her trial trip in about ten days. It was intended to cover her with iron, but owing to the advanced state of the season this has been ruled as out of order. The iron, if put upon her now, must necessarily be renewed in the spring. The steamer is being built at Kaighn's Point. Gentlemen entirely conversant with such matters assure us that, when ready for sea, the new steamer will be at least equal to any vessel that ever floated. She would have been ready a month ago, had orders been issued to the builders to that effect. The fact is, that freight has been offered to such an extent that the Company's steamers have been unable to take it, and the Southern Steamship Company will put their new vessel upon the route in the full assurance that she will receive as big a freight roll as when but two steamers constituted the line.

ARTERIES CUT.—Joseph Devlin, a lad residing in Gaffney's avenue, fell on a broken bottle yesterday, and severed the arteries in the left arm. He was removed to the hospital.

SUNDAY CARS.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—The proposal to submit the question of running Sunday cars in the streets of Philadelphia to a vote of the people is specious, having a fair appearance. The mover of the resolution in the Legislature at Harrisburg claims that the laboring population of the city desire to have the facility of the cars to take themselves and families to the suburbs on the Sabbath, as being the only opportunity they have to enjoy the country air; and they ask that the *general law of the State* shall be changed, to enable them to enjoy that privilege, and that, to determine this point, a vote of themselves shall be taken for and against it. This, we say, is specious. But is it real? In reply, we would raise two points:—First, is it for the benefit of public morals? and, second, is there any such application, spontaneously and *bona fide*, originating from the source indicated? In reference to both we think there is not. In regard to the last point, our impression is that the application is not spontaneously from the laboring classes, in whose name it is asked, but from those who expect to be benefited by carrying them out and back. We can understand that the owners of a city railway line, branching so extensively and through such remote parts of the city as the Union Passenger line does, would receive a large amount in fares for carrying passengers from the Navy Yard and from Richmond to Fairmount Park and vicinity on the Sabbath day, and that they *think* they have a large pecuniary interest in the result. We know that a large number of our population, not of native birth, and without our religious ideas in respect to the sacredness of the day, would readily avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the *beer* gardens, as well as the green fields, to be found at the point of destination. The proprietors of these beer gardens are in many cases also the proprietors of places for the sale of the same article in different parts of the city, and have many opportunities of soliciting votes for such a proposition that those who do not visit such places have no means to counteract. And having a direct pecuniary interest in the result, they would use more active measures than those who deem it their part to stay at home. The advocates would be a drilled band—active, earnest, and not very scrupulous—and would have an advantage in such a contest that is readily foreseen, and render such a proposition more specious than fair. Having thus *two largely interested parties* to the question on the one side—namely, the railway companies and the brewers and liquor dealers—and the general public, without such special motives, on the other, the friends of the proposition are probably correct in supposing they would have an easy and a decided victory. With these views on the subject, we do not think there would be any fairness in affording them such an opportunity to gain their end that at first blush it would suggest, and we deem the proposal specious and unfair. But the effects of the measure, or what may be reasonably anticipated, are specially to be dreaded. At the February term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Ludlow referred to the increase in the business of the Court during the past few months, in these words:—"A most fearful, determined struggle between right and wrong, virtue and vice, law and crime, is now going on, and unless the strong arm of the law is exercised promptly, all that is good will be swept from the land." The Judge referred to the fact that, for the first time in its history, the Eastern Penitentiary is so crowded that it has become necessary to place two prisoners in some of the cells; and the saddest fact of all is, that "over two-thirds of the inmates are under twenty-five years of age." Will not crimes be multiplied by sending thousands of persons of drinking propensities to the suburbs on the Sabbath day? Will not the consequences of drink—quarrelling, fighting, maiming, and homicide—be fearfully increased by such a course?

The question most appropriately belongs to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. What will the Committee say? Shall they say that the command, "Remember the Sabbath day," etc., shall be submitted to the vote of the lager beer and liquor drinking members of a densely populated city? We hope not. We are laboring to have churches and Sunday Schools established in all quarters of the city, and have the natural depravities of human nature to contend against in trying to do them good. Shall the Legislature authorize this work to be hindered by tempting the laboring man to ride out and drink, instead of having him stay with his family, and go, if he is willing to go, to be profited for this life and the next! We hope not. We hope they will say, "We will recommend no such legislation. From the Delaware to the Ohio we are *one* State, and we must legislate so as to promote morality and righteousness from one end of it to the other. We will not do anything to derogate from the sanctity of the Sabbath day, but will endeavor to preserve it as day of rest and for the service of God."

If those of foreign birth seek our shores for their own good and welfare, they are welcome. But they must not expect us, even if they were accustomed to it where they came from, to convert the Sabbath into a day of amusement and dissipation. They may conform to us, but we will not conform to them, but will continue in the paths taught us in this respect by our fathers, who planted this land, and laid the foundation of religion which it is now sought to disturb.

Even as a question of profit to the Railway Companies, the scheme is of questionable benefit. Do not their horses require the rest of the day, and will they not be speedily destroyed by working them without ceasing? The command is that they too shall have rest.

We hope the Committee on Vice and Immorality will most emphatically refuse this evil, and only evil, request. We hope that the committee will take the opportunity to make a full report, and give the matter a final quietus. W.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
SPRAINS,	NOSE,
SORE THROAT,	STOMACH,
TOOTHACHE,	
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	CORNS,
RHEUMATISM,	ULCERS,
LUMBAGO,	OLD SORES.
PILES,	

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.........50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.........$1·00
Quarts in bottle.........$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.........$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.........$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.........$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists 6 27 tuths§

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. North SECOND Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are h recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.
FOR SALE BY
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Pure California Champagne,
Made and prepared as if done in France, from pu California Wine, and taking the place of Importe Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention o. W Dealers and Hotel-Keepers to the follow letter, which may give a correc idea o the quality of thel Wine —
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO. —
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying tha we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, Ne York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 smrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.........Directress
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 14, will be presented the celebrated Comic Opera entitled
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
with Seguin, Wylie, Henry Peaks, Arnold, Miss Richings, and Mrs. E. Seguin in the cast.
To-morrow Evening—Benefit of Mr. CASTLE.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,
commencing at 2 o'clock.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and conclusion of the
MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
ever played by them in Philadelphia.
CHANGE OF BILL.
TWO DRAMAS.
The powerful Drama, in three acts, entitled
WILLIE O'REILLY.
Willie O'Reilly.........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Mary Moriarty.........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
THE SHAMROCK.
Pat Malloy.........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Maggie Maguire.........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Friday—Last Benefit of Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY—MISS HELEN WESTERN.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 14,
FOURTH NIGHT of the Popular Tragedienne,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in her great character of
DIANA,
in Marston's highly successful Comedy of
LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
J. C. McCOLLOM as.........Perrin
To conclude with Morlin's new Farce of
THE STEEPLE CHASE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FOURTH WEEK OF JACK AND GILL.
G. L. FOX AND TROUPE
IN TWO PIECES EVERY NIGHT.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
JACK AND GILL.
Jackadaw Jaculation and Clown.........G. L. FOX
Previous to which the Drama of
THE SNOW-BIRD.
Sloppy Sam.........G. L. FOX
Sternhold.........C. K. FOX
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY—FOURTH
JACK AND GILL MATINEE

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET above Twelfth.
EVERY EVENING this week, (except Thursday,) quarter before 8 o'clock.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, quarter before 3 o'clock. Doors open one hour sooner.
On their Fourth Annual Tour.
THE ORIGINAL EXCELSIOR
BROTHER JONATHAN AULD FOLKS,
WITH
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
in rich and varied COSTUME OF YE AULDEN TIMES, will give a short series of
CONCERTS OF SACRED MUSICK,
as sung in our grandsires days.
Choice selections from Oratorios and Miscellaneous Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartettes, and Choruses, sung in a grand, pleasing, and mirth-provoking style, peculiar to this Company.
Single tickets 30 cents, or four for one dollar.
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Children, 15 cents. To Matinee, 10 cents. 2 11

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING
"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

COSTUMES! COSTUMES
The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offere at the old-established stand,
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
FURNITURE DEPOTS,
N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!
Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.
Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases
Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
1117 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—
The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
6§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.
From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.
From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.
From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.
From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds the following amounts:—
On Route No. 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
1 19tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No 209 S. SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 31, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand dollars ($67,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.

Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one-fifth in blocks of less than two tons; all stones laid dry.

Bidders to furnish their own machinery, boats, buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to receive and put the stones in place.

The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspection by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.

A deduction of 15 percentum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor.

The labor of putting the stones in place to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, 1867.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stones delivered them at the Breakwater.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 31thstu12t Major of Eng's and Bvt Lt.-Col.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of $67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
18§ Three doors above Walnut.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.
In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1000 reams superfine map paper sized and callendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).
3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).
400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quantities of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—
The property known as the
GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Bvt Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'r, Bureau R. F. and
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SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
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SHIRT MANUFACTORY
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
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(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT or SLATE. [9 26 smw6m

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1867.

The Republican Party and Our Industrial Interests.

NOTHING has been more prominent in the history of the Republican party than its intelligent and consistent devotion to the industrial interests of the nation. That party was founded as a party of free labor, and its first great battle was fought to secure the supremacy of free labor in all the Territories of the country. It signalized its entrance into power by the overthrow of the system of land monopoly which had before prevailed in regard to the public domain, and by the inauguration of that great measure of practical protection to the labor of the country—the Homestead law. That law had been vetoed by the last President that the miscalled Democratic party gave to the country, and its prompt passage was one of the first acts of the first Republican administration. By virtue of the policy thus inaugurated, the laboring classes of this country are preserved from the possibility of ever falling into those depths of degradation and distress which are too often the sad lot of their brothers in other and less favored lands. The American laborer can, at any moment, become the proprietor of a large and fertile homestead, almost literally without money and without price. For the paltry sum of ten dollars, he becomes invested with one hundred and sixty acres of land by simply living upon and cultivating it during five years. For this princely endowment, American labor is indebted to the Republican party.

Again, we may see the devotion of this party to our industrial interests in the care with which it protects American labor against the unfair competition of foreign labor. The whole question between the protectionist and the free trader resolves itself finally into a question of the wages and the consequent condition of the laboring classes. Reduce the wages of the American laborer to the standard of the foreign laborer, and we can compete with foreign manufacturers in the production of almost any fabrics. But in reducing the wages of laborers to the foreign standard, we must bring his social condition also down to that of the foreign laborer. We have elevated the laborer in this country to a social and intellectual position such as is held by no other laborer on earth. He has good clothes, good food, a good dwelling; he reads books and newspapers; he sends his children to school, and goes with his family to church; he is endowed with all the rights and privileges enjoyed by any one. This position of the laborer cannot be maintained on such a pittance of wages as is bestowed upon the underfed, illy-clad and housed, illiterate, and disfranchised laborer of unrepublican countries. The great problem in political economy in this country is how to preserve the laborer in his high position, and yet enable him to compete with the foreigner who is so far below him. The policy of the Republican party is to protect American labor and build up American industry. We see the fruits of this policy in the development of manufactures, the opening of mines, the building of railroads and canals, and that general diversification of pursuits which rewards labor and builds up the wealth of the country. That great work, the Pacific Railroad, which is progressing with such rapidity and which promises such grand results, was inaugurated by the Republican party. With a comprehensive prescience which took in the full measure of the vast influence which such a work when completed would have upon the commerce of the world, and with a confidence in the stability of our free Republic which the event has more than justified, the Republican party put that grand enterprise in operation, and carried it forward in the midst of the most gigantic war of modern times.

Again, the policy of the Republican party upon the great question of reconstruction is in the most perfect harmony with the true business interests of the country. We are aware that there are those who, through impatience or ignorance or malice, pretend to believe that the policy of the party upon that question is adverse to business interests. The notion is altogether fallacious. The permanent prosperity of our country in every department of its industry, in every branch of its business, demands that the fatal antagonism between aristocratic and republican principles which has agitated our Government from its very foundation, and which culminated in our late fearful war, shall be finally and forever put to rest. That end cannot be achieved by leaving the accessories and adjuncts of the old slave system still dominant in the laws and institutions of the late Rebel States. To do so is only to invite another contest. The prosperity of the South itself, the successful cultivation of its great staples, and the general development of its resources, are simply impossible except upon a basis of radical reconstruction. They who clamor for the recognition of the illegal and revolutionary organizations claiming to be State Governments in those States, clamor for the continuance of a state of society in which life and property are unprotected, in which labor is oppressed, in which anarchy overrides law, and which, if continued, must inevitably result in a war of races, which will sweep the South as with the besom of destruction. No; what we want in the South is permanent peace, order on a sound basis, just law, impartially and vigorously executed, and every man protected in the enjoyment of his rights. Such a condition of things will cause capital to flow to the South as water runs down hill; will fill her up with intelligent emigrants; will develop her slumbering resources; and will make her add to the power and growth of the nation.

It is the comprehension of these great truths that determines the policy of the Republican party, and makes it the true friend of the industrial interests of the country. It is this that attracts to its ranks the farseeing and prudent business men of the country. It is this that makes it great and powerful with the people. Indeed, the Republican party itself is but the organization through which the intelligent masses of the American people act in determining the character and policy of their Government.

Passage of the Military District Bill.

THE House of Representatives yesterday, under the lead of Thaddeus Stevens, passed the bill for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States by a vote of 55 to 109.

Mr. Stevens, in urging the passage of the bill, said it was not intended as a reconstruction bill, but simply as a police bill, to protect the loyal men of the South from anarchy and murder and rapine, until Congress took a little more time to establish civil governments there; and if gentlemen choose to introduce to-morrow a joint resolution making the Louisiana bill applicable to all the other Rebel States, it might pass both Houses in two hours. He reminded Congress that the whole country was alive to the necessity of action, while they appeared to sit in supineness and did nothing to meet the great occasion. Several Republicans were against the bill, who will doubtless vote for it should it be necessary to pass it over the President's veto. We append the bill in full as amended and passed. It is by far the most important measure of the session:

A bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Whereas, The pretended State Governments of the late so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas were set up without the authority of Congress and without the sanction of the people; and

Whereas, The so pretended Governments afford no adequate protection for life or property, but countenance and encourage lawlessness and crimes; and

Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in the late so-called Confederate States, until loyal and republican State Governments can be legally established, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the late so-called Confederate States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the General of the Army to assign to the command of each of the said districts an officer of the regular army, not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties, and enforce his authority in the district to which he is assigned.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders; or when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the Constitution and laws of the so-called States to the contrary notwithstanding; and all legislative or judicial proceedings or processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State Governments with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be void and of no effect.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That courts and judicial officers of the United States shall not issue writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons in military custody, "except in cases in which the person is held to answer only for a crime or crimes exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States within said military district, and indictable therein," unless some commissioned officer on duty in the district where the person is detained shall indorse upon said petition a statement, certifying upon honor that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongful, and further that he believes that the indorsed petition is preferred in good faith and in furtherance of justice, and not to hinder or delay the punishment of crime. All persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the superior officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions.

OUR BUSINESS INTERESTS.—Our Democratic Senators from Pennsylvania are utterly negligent of the business interests of their constituents. Cowan, having nothing more to lose, leaves the interests of the State to protect themselves. Buckalew we never hear from. Yesterday, Senators Cattell and Grimes defended the League Island bill in able and eloquent speeches; but not a word was heard from our own Senators.

MR. ANTHONY'S CIVIL SERVICE BILL.—Mr. Anthony's Civil Service bill was reported upon adversely yesterday in the Senate, and indefinitely postponed. The times are hardly ripe for the reform contemplated by this measure. Yet it is a most important one, and we shall never see the civil service in this country what it ought to be and might be, until the appointment and removal of officers is taken out of the arena of politics.

SERMON OF BISHOP SIMPSON.—We publish on our sixth page to-day an extended report of the funeral sermon delivered by Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, over the remains of Dr. Monroe, of Camden. The address is an elegant tribute to the deceased, and a fine oratorical effort. We regret that the lateness of the hour at which it was delivered yesterday precluded any notice of the ceremony in our various editions.

WE are glad to see that the New Jersey House yesterday refused to pass the bill for the relief of members convicted of bribery, over the Governor's veto. This is no time to let up on the crime of bribery in any State. On the contrary, the purity of legislation would be vastly increased by more stringent and better executed laws on the subject.

THE Indian Bureau has made a treaty with the Kaw Indians, the Kaws agreeing to remove from Kansas. The lands held by these Indians are very valuable, and their being thrown open to settlement would be a great advantage to the State. The general removal of the Indians from Kansas is very much desired by her citizens.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 3ip

HON. HUGH L. BOND, OF BALTIMORE, will deliver the Sixth Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the S. C. and STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY evening, February 14, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. Subject:—"The Condition and Prospects of the Colored People of Maryland."

The celebrated Black Swan will furnish music, as usual.

Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be had at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the door. 2 11 4t

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
C. Ellis, N. E. cor. Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 333 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 220 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
E. P. Morris, Germantown, and 605 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford;
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
W. Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine streets,
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
S. Emlen, Germantown, and 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Close, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the seven per-cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.

The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.

WILLIAM WISTER,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVAIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867.

At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNLYLVANIA, clear of State and National tax, is hereby declared, payable on and after February 15 next, and that the Transfer Books be closed until February 22.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
1 31thstu7t* Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 18 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1867.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tremont Coal Company will be held at No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of February, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the Annual Election for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held.

2 11 12t GEORGE H. COLKET, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, second Story.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM, No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.

Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, King's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cocin, Guraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Emali de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet. at [2 2 stuth 2m4p

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

IMPORTANT MALT REMEDIES.—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
HOFF'S MALT CANDY.
HOFF'S MALT FOR THE BATH.

Sold by all druggists,
Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE,
2 12 3t] S. E. Corner FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3]

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
No. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their *"Patent Resonator"* and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29 17 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN [2 4
MONDAY, February 11

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2219 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.

PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4.

TERMS.

Day scholars, per session..... [1 14tf
Boarding scholars, per session..... $60 00
..... $200 00

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. Summer Session commences MARCH 6. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address

REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
2 13 15trp President.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Have Reduced the Price of the Balance of their Stock of

27-INCHES WIDE ALL-SILK STRIPED MOIRE ANTIQUES TO $1.

Handsome Silks, for Evening Dresses, at low prices.
Plain Silks, Choice Colors, at low prices.
Black Gro Grain Silks, at low prices.
White and Purple Edge Silks, at low prices.
Very Handsome Black Silks, all qualities.

DRESS GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Good qualities, at 25, 28, 31, 37, 40, 50 cents.
Superior qualities, 55 cents to $1.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

We are offering great bargains to close out.
SQUARE MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES, 2¼, 2½, and 3 yards square, just opened.
A full line of Counterpanes at low prices.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

We sell all the leading makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest price.

WHITE PLAID SWISS CAMBRICS AND NAINSOOKS.

A full line of New Goods, at low prices. 1t

ZEPHYRS! ZEPHYRS!

SOLE AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED WAVERLY ZEPHYRS.

LADIES, a trial will convince of their great superiority.

OF THE MOST BRILLIANT HUES.

Warranted Fast Colors.

McINTIRE & BRO.,
2 14 thstulm] No. 1035 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Stud on the stepes in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY
AT THE
CABLE BANQUET.
AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.

The Altin' and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to

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Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 2 7

NEW CHROMO.

Just ready, a remarkably FINE CHROMO of

PEACHES,

Juicy and tempting for a dining-room, from the Painting by

W. M. BROWN,

In the possession of JAY COOKE, Esq.

$10·00 EACH.

EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
2 13 3t4p No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!

THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY

Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.

It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.

KEITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
1 26 tuths2m No. 134 South Wharves.

"A NIGHT OF FUN AND MERRIMENT."
A GLORIOUS BILL WILL BE GIVEN FOR MR. G. L. FOX'S BENEFIT—FRIDAY NIGHT.
ARCH STREET THEATRE.
PLEASANT NEIGHBORS, THE SCHOOL MASTER, AND JACK AND GILL.

Mr. G. L. FOX will appear in four characters, viz.:—Christopher Strap, the Jolly Cobbler; Bobby, the School Boy; Jack, the Bad Boy; and the Funny Clown. Seats secured at the Box Office from 9 to 3.

Fourth JACK AND GILL Matinee on Saturday. [1t

W. H. SHOW 11th N. GROVE. CASES. 4th St.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOUSE, furnished, and 25 Acres of Land, about 10 miles from the city.

Also, the four-story brick DWELLING, No. 2039 Walnut street, handsomely furnished.

Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 14thstu2t No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR two families. Two Parlors, two Kitchens, eighteen Rooms, plenty of Shade, fine Water, near Railroad, 14½ miles from Philadelphia. Address,

MRS. LEWIS, Spread Eagle, Pa.,
2 12 3t* or Eagle Station, Penna. Railroad.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS—AN ELEgantly furnished House on CHESNUT Street, near Twentieth. Rent low to a desirable tenant.

2 13 6t* B. F. GLENN, No. 121 S. SEVENTH St.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP OCEAN QUEEN will be despatched on February 20, instead of the 21st, as advertised.

H. J. LEAP, Agent,
2 11 8t No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five year old. Address Box 94," Evening Telegraph Office." 1

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7-30s,
AUGUST,
JULY, AND
JUNE,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.

APPLY AT ONCE TO [2 14 10t4p

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No. 34 South THIRD St.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

NATRONI SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Pasteboard Boxes, easily opened.

Guaranteed to make the best of SOAP without Lime or Salt, and with little or no trouble, or the money refunded by the party you purchase from.

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PITTSBURG, PA.

FERGUSSON & SMITH,
2 14 6t No. 43 South FRONT Street.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,

Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.

IN TEAS,

The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.

IN COFFEES,

The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the dessicating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.

SPICES,

Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

"DAVIS' CINCINNATI
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,"
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
LARGE NEW DUN FISH,
JUST RECEIVED.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
1 16 1m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.,
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1867.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the name of HARDING & GARDNER has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by P. A. HARDING, at No. 413 ARCH Street.

[2 8 6t*] P. A. HARDING,
A. C. GARDNER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1867.

The undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS BUSINESS, at the old stand, No. 413 ARCH Street, under the name and style of P. A. HARDING & CO.

P. HARDING. J. D. BROWN. R. HAFLEIGH.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.),
No. 31 North THIRD Street.

City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,
(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 9 Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.

AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable, in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,

SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,

S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
(Entrance on Sixth street),

Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.
E. M. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867 1 19 3m

Mr. Walter and the London "Times."

Not long ago the American resident in London and the friends of America were considerably scandalized by learning that Mr. Walter of the *London Times* had been entertained at Washington by Colonel Forney, and that a large number of Republicans representing Congress and the press had united in the reception. Mr. Walter had been the most implacable foe of the United States during the late war. He has been the implacable foe of freedom in his own country, and it was from his fortress that poisoned arrows have been for a quarter of a century flying at Cobden, at Bright, at every one who was aiming to uplift the people of England.

Under these circumstances our English friends naturally expressed very freely their sense of the bad taste of an entertainment accorded by radicals to the proprietor of the *Times*. The report in some of the American papers that Mr. Walter had experienced a change of heart, and had expressed his regret at the course of his paper during the American war, excited a general surprise, and called forth the remark that Americans must be green indeed if they imagined that the *Times* would swerve from its traditional course of slandering America. Well, Mr. Walter has returned!

Colonel Forney doubtless read the *Times*, and he will probably be impressed by the American letters and the editorials which have been filling that paper ever since the tidings of the proposition to impeach the President came to these shores. He (Colonel Forney) will not fail to find his own name mentioned repeatedly in these editorials of his friend Walter's paper. I need not refer particularly to the articles. It is enough to say that the malignancy, the meanness of "the bloody old *Times*," as Cobden used to call it, have never at any period been more concentrated than in the daily leaders which are now directed against Congress, Stevens, Ashley, Forney, and everybody else who is battling for the threatened security and dignity of American institutions.

It supports Johnson with precisely the same purpose that it supported Jeff. Davis, and by the same systematic falsehood. To-day it publishes a letter from its Washington correspondent, detailing, by permission of the President, a conversation with that "humble individual." This is the second time that Mr. Johnson has chosen the London *Times* as his vehicle for giving the world his private views. When we consider the course of the *Times* in the late Rebellion, the appropriateness of the selection is undeniable. But if Johnson falls none will lament him harder the *Times*.

It is now engaged in the servile work of eating its own words on the subject of the Alabama claims, and a very dirty meal it is. To use John Bright's phrase, it "scatters dirt," well knowing that it can eat it afterwards if it is necessary. I may say here that no proposition has ever excited more enthusiastic approval among our real friends here than that to impeach the President. Mazzini said to me the other day:—"If the American Republic purges its Presidency of that man, it will be the sublimest sight the world ever saw, and form an epoch in history.—*Extract from the N. Y. Tribune's London Letter.*

AMUSEMENTS.

JUDGE BOND'S LECTURE.—Hon. Hugh L. Bond, of Baltimore, will deliver a lecture at National Hall this evening, on the "Freedmen of Maryland." The Judge is eloquent and able, and we have no doubt he will have a very large audience.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ENGLISH OPERA.—The season has been very successful thus far, and we are glad to learn that it will be prolonged a week or two, if possible. Last evening *Maritana* was performed in excellent style by Miss Richings' Philadelphia Opera Troupe. The Academy was well filled, and the audience quite enthusiastic. This evening Dr. Julius Eichberg's capital American comic opera, *The Doctor of Alcantara*, will be presented with a cast embracing all of the favorites of the company.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The successful engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams is drawing to a close. This evening the dramas of *Willie O'Reilly* and *The Shamrock* will be played, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and all of the company in both pieces. Such a bill should attract a full house.

On Monday night, Miss Helen Western, "the sculpturesque," will appear in *Miami; or, The Wild Huntress of the Mississippi.*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. — Last night Mrs. D. P. Bowers appeared as "Lady Amyott," in Maria Lovell's beautiful play of *The Wife's Secret*, to a large and fashionable audience. She acted her *role* in an impressive and eloquent manner, and was warmly applauded. Mr. McCollom, as "Sir Walter," was stiff and formal, and did not make a very favorable impression.

This evening Mrs. Bowers personates "Diana," in *Love's Masquerade*, and Mr. McCollom essays the part of "Perrin," which was so pleasantly played by Mr. James H. Taylor, a year ago.

Mr. J. B. Roberts played "Luke Fielding," in the *Willow Copse*, last night, in his usually correct and powerful style. Mr. Walcott, as "Bill Staggers," and Mr. Fawcett, as "Augustus," were good, as usual. Why does not Mr. Roberts play his great part of "Louis XI?" Many of his Philadelphia friends would be pleased to see him in that play once more.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This theatre is still crowded every evening. Mr. G. L. Fox will repeat "Sloppy Sam," in the *Snow Bird*, and "Jackadaw Inculation," in the new pantomime. Mr. Fox is supported by the whole company. For his benefit, to-morrow night, he appears in four characters, giving an extraordinary bill of attraction, and one that cannot but fill the house. Seats can be secured up till o'clock to-morrow.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Fox's Variety Troupe are still very successful. The programme to-night embraces many novel and beautiful acts.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY present the *Siamese Twins*, the new barlesque of the *Stage-Struck Hero*, and the *Spectre's Frolic*, besides other good things.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.—The public should bear in mind that there will be sold on next Friday evening, the 15th instant, a private collection of oil paintings of modern execution, the property of W. Stokes Boyd, Esq., at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The paintings are 99 in number, and by leading artists of the Duch, Flemish, English, and American schools. All of them exhibit a high order of artistic skill, beautiful composition, great merit in workmanship, and are mostly drawn from scenes in the old country. Among these may be mentioned, "Winter in Holland," which is of great beauty. "Hush, Baby, Sleep," is one of those charming pictures of German conception. It represents an old Dutch kitchen and a little child, its mother knitting while rocking the cradle. Smith's "Harvesting in Montgomery County," Martine's "Penitent Magdalene," the "Rival Chieftains," "Home Scene in Antwerp," "The Hunter's Return," and many others which are worthy of special notice if space would permit, and only to be appreciated when seen. They merit more than a passing description. These pictures are now ready for examination at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (southeast gallery), day and evening, until the time of the sale.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE BROUGHT TO GRIEF.—Mr. James Robinson employs at his jewelry establishment, on Market, below Sixth streets an assistant by the name of Joseph R. Ilkes. Ilkes was not an honest employe, and coming to the conclusion that his wages were not sufficient to meet his wants, determined to increase them, at a great disadvantage to his employer, by appropriating the latter's property. This he did at one haul, taking six watches, both gold and silver, and the best to be found; breastpins, earrings, in all to the value of $1000. At length, being unusually reticent on the subject of the burglary, he was suspected, arrested, and on his person were found a number of pawn tickets, by which means some of the watches and other jewelry were recovered. Yesterday afternoon, immediately after his arrest, Alderman Jones held him to answer at Court in default of $1500 bail.

A BRUTAL "PARENT."—Thomas Kelley is the name of an individual who peddles coal around the streets. To assist him, he takes his son along. Yesterday he became provoked at something the boy did, and beat him with the butt end of a heavy cart-whip. Getting tired of using that end, he beat him with the other. This operation was witnessed by two citizens, who had the father arrested and taken before Alderman Beitler, who held him in $600 bail for his appearance at Court. Parents in general are too apt to resort to clubs, etc., to bring their children to a proper appreciation of a thing as they look at it, and this should serve as a warning to that class of the community who do not punish their children in a milder manner.

A BUNGLING BURGLAR CAUGHT WHILE OPERATING.—This morning about 2 o'clock, while Officer Theodore Dottell was going his rounds near Fifth and Thompson streets, he heard a noise at one of the store doors on Thompson street. Slipping up quietly, he found William Johnson operating at the door of a store under Focce's tavern, having the key adjusted and ready to turn. He "nabbed" Johnson in no gentle manner, and brought him, with his kit of tools, to the Station House. If we judge "a workman by his tools," Johnson is not a professional "cracksman." His "kit" was composed of all manner of keys, some having hotel numbers, no skeletons, a "bit" which had seen long and hard service, an old punch, a lock (which he owned he had taken from a store door that night), and lastly, a "sixer" of dangerous appearance, and loaded. These were found lying loose about the doorsill, being evidence that he was far from being an adept, for they in all cases keep their tools in order, and ready to pick up and make off. Johnson hails, as he says, from Canada, and is about nineteen years of age. He has not the appearance of a sharp burglar, and is rather unwieldy in his proportions. He claims that the tools found in his possession were handed to him by a man at Fifth and Callowhill streets. This afternoon at 2 o'clock he will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler.

LARCENIES.—John Cook, aged thirty-five, and Peter Loud, aged thirty-four, were both arrested yesterday on a warrant, the first at Tenth and Spring Garden streets, and the latter at Thirteenth and Master streets.

They are a party long suspected as being constantly engaged in sundry larcenies of greater or less gravity. They were committed for a further hearing this afternoon.

Margaret Burns was arrested at Third and Wharton streets for appropriating to herself, at different times, the property of others, the last being a little piece of gold lined silver ware.

ATTEMPTING AN ENTRANCE INTO A FIRE-PROOF.—Henry Smith, aged nineteen, and residing at No. 1519 Vine street, was yesterday afternoon arrested in a burglarious operation. In the afternoon he entered the oil store of John Stevenson, at York avenue, corner of Willow street, and had just put the key into the safe, when who should make his unwelcome appearance but Mr. Stevenson himself. Circumstances were sufficiently suspicious to order the appearance of an officer, who walked Henry to the office of Alderman Toland, who held him in default of $800 bail to answer the question as to why and wherefore he was operating in such a suspicious manner.

LARCENY OF COTTON.—Moses Moncks, aged 28, was seen last evening, in Delaware avenue, near Market street, carrying a large bundle of cotton in a suspicious manner. Officer Brown attempted to arrest him, when Moncks drew a "blackjack" and struck the officer. But he was eventually secured and taken before Alderman Hurley, who gave him a hearing, in which his (Monck's) statements were so contradictory as to when, and where, and under what circumstances he obtained the cotton, that he was committed, in default of $800 bail, to answer the charge of larceny at Court.

EXEMPT PROPERTY.—A Committee of the State Legislature, consisting of Messrs. William S. Gregory, chairman; James N. Kerns, George De Haven, Washington M. Worrall, and Samuel Josephs, will hold a meeting in Common Council Chamber, on Saturday, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. They are instructed to inquire and report, with view of future legislation this session, the value, location, and uses of the property exempt from taxation in this city. Persons having charge of exempt property may find it to their interest to attend.

LARCENY OF GAS FIXTURES.—James and John McFarland both reside at No. 2122 Summer street. Not engaged in work (being boys of sixteen and thirteen respectively), thought that to fully enjoy themselves money was necessary. To get it by asking was an impossibility. So they concluded to strip some of the upper rooms of their gas fixtures and sell them; but in the act of doing the latter they were caught, and Alderman Godbou held them to answer in default of $600 bail each.

A SERENADE.—Last evening the members of the Corn Exchange Association, headed by the Liberty Cornet Band, serenaded Howard Hinchman, Esq., the President of that body, at his residence, in Vine street, above Sixteenth. The music was exquisite and there was "a gay and happy time" generally. Afterwards the band paid a similar compliment to L. F. Peterson, Esq., and H. C. Kenedy, Esq.

KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL.—At a meeting of the teachers of this school, held last evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—Superintendent, Rev. W. O. Johnston; Assistant Superintendent, Mr. James Teese; Secretary, Marcus F. Givens; Treasurer, James McLaughlin; Librarian, Thomas C. MacFeeters. This school is in a very flourishing condition.

STEALING PIPES, CIGARS, KNIVES, ETC.—Jas. Duffee, eighteen years of age, and Daniel L. Chester, sixteen, were both arrested on Coates street, above Sixth, for entering a variety store, and while the proprietor was engaged, taking smoking pipes and cigars, knives, etc. Alderman Fitch committed them to answer in default of $500 bail each.

STEALING RAILROAD IRON.—John Best, aged fifty-seven, was yesterday afternoon arrested on the canal boat Chosen Friend, on a charge of having stolen a lot of iron from a railroad shop, Delaware avenue and Green street. Officer Gibson arresting him, he was taken before Alderman Toland, and committed in default of $600 bail to answer at Court.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—Thomas Dillon, who was arrested yesterday by Officers Berry and Godwin, on charged with being implicated in a robbery of the store of A. Pharazyn, at South and Barron streets, some few nights since, was sent to the lock-up, where he awaits an examination this afternoon. Some of the articles lost have been recovered.

ASSAULTS.—William Lacey was arrested yesterday by Officers Nutt and Berry for an assault on a citizen with intent to kill, at No. 116 Lombard street. Alderman Tittermary committed him to answer in default of bail.

FIRE.—About half-past 8 o'clock last evening, a slight fire occurred at the residence of Thomas Trott, No. 1636 South Second street, caused by the burning of some clothing and furniture in the second story.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the Twenty-Second Annual Report of the New York Life Insurance Company, published in our columns to-day. This Company ranks as one of the best and most reliable Life Insurance Companies in the United States. The business of the Company being *strictly mutual*, all the surplus is annually divided among the policy-holders. Assets, near seven millions of dollars. Income for 1866, $3,088,804·47, with an *annual* dividend of fifty per cent. Special care in the selection of its risks, strict economy, and a safe and judicious investment of its funds, emphatically characterize the management of the New York Life. To such guardianship fathers can with confidence commit the ultimate hopes of their dependent families; for the scrupulous integrity with which the Company has ever discharged such vital trusts is daily adding to the number of its clients. It should be a subject of pride and pleasure to the President, Hon. Morris Franklin, and the Actuary, W. H. Beers, Esq., to reflect upon the position to which their conjoint abilities have advanced this treasury of the provident; for the uprightness with which its affairs have been conducted, has not only established the fame of the corporation, but has conferred a benefit upon humanity by thus instructing it in the value of the great principle of Life Insurance. A. G. Seckel, Esq., Penn Buildings, No. 428 Walnut street, is the General Agent, a gentleman well known in business circles for integrity active, energy, and perseverance; one who will be glad to furnish any information required, when called on at the Office of the Agency.

"HEALING on its wings," say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza, or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.

THE Modern Oil Paintings—the private collection of W. Boyd Stokes, Esq., of this city—now on exhibition in the southeast gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, will be sold to-morrow (Friday) evening, at auction, by B. Scott, Jr.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

IF YOU WANT A RELIABLE AND USEFUL FAMILY CASE OF MEDICINES, we can conscientiously recommend one of Dr. Humphreys' Homoeopathic Specifics. Having used them ourselves, and knowing of their extensive use by our friends, we hazard nothing in speaking well of them to all who desire having such an arrangement for family use. See advertisement in another column.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

AMONG THE PATENTS recently issued by the Patent Commissioner at Washington, is one for "dressing grindstones." We know of an excellent plan for dressing the Commissioners, and that is to send their orders and measurement to Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental. Persons may think, by this notice, that we "have an axe to grind" ourselves.

NEVER was public opinion manifested more unequivocally than with regard to Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Its popularity is so entirely unprecedented, and has been so rapidly obtained, that scores of would-be competitors have sprung up in its track; but the notice they have gained, like their perfume, has been unsatisfactory and evanescent.—*Jersey City Times*

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

FENIMORE—ENGELMAN.—Thursday evening, January 17, 1867, by Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. WESLEY FENIMORE to Miss MAGGIE L. ENGELMAN, both of this city.

McDOWELL—MARGERUM.—On the evening of August 24, 1866, by Rev. A. Atwood Mr. THOMAS A. McDOWELL to Miss MARY A. MARGERUM, both of Germantown.

DIED.

ADDICKS.—On the evening of the 13th instant, LAURA WATTSON, wife of J. Edward Addicks, and eldest daughter of Washington Butcher, Esq., aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 1403 Filbert street. To proceed to Laurel Hill. 2t

CARVER.—On the 12th instant, of pneumonia, MARY EMILY, wife of William Y. Carver, and daughter of the late Tilghman Rupp.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her husband, No. 1531 Summer street, on Friday at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. (Allentown and Bethlehem papers please copy.)

CLAGHORN.—On the 13th instant, HELEN D., youngest daughter of John W. and the late Sarah Reed Claghorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1009 Arch street, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

GRIERSON.—February 13, 1867, JAMES GRIERSON, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, Ashland Encampment, No. 45, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1006 Ogden street, on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

LEE.—Suddenly, on the 13th instant, FRANK V., son of William W. and Sue B. Lee, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 906 New Market street, to-morrow (Friday), the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. *

WEBSTER.—On the 13th instant, SAMUEL, youngest son of Samuel and Hannah Webster, in his 18th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Wissahickon Station, Norristown Railroad, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

SELF-FEEDING TOBACCO CUTTERS, which push the tobacco under the knife, and the Dog Tobacco Cutter, which wags its tail and jaws simultaneously when you use it. Also, other styles, and a large size for herb and root cutting, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

DOG COLLARS, BRASS AND GERMAN Silver Band, Iron and Brass Chain, Leather and Morocco Dog Collars, Dog Chains, and small Padlocks for Collars, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE NEW STYLE OF CARVED BRONZE T Handles, Bell Pulls, and front door Lock Furniture, with a general variety of Builders' Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

PITCH PINE TIMBER. — 120,000 FEET superior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by DALLETT & SON, No. 129 South FRONT Street. 1 30 5p

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure" prepared from the formula of Professor Trousseau, of Paris cures Consumption Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC. Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters. GOODYEAR'S, No. 308 CHESNUT Street, South side. N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Friends of the President in Council

The Philadelphia Appointments

League Island Again.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, February 14.

President Johnson Surrenders.

There was a meeting of the conservative Republican Congressmen last night at the Metropolitan Club House, for a conference with several Southern politicians, and with a gentleman represeting President Johnson. It is asserted that the President is willing to abandon his policy, and to exert his influence in favor of the ratification of the Constitutional amendment and of impartial suffrage; provided those Southern States adopting those measures can be represented in the next Congress. The feeling generally in Congress is that the President speaks too late.

The Great Paper Contract.

J. R. Davis, of Pennsylvania, gets nearly the entire contract for the supply of paper for Government printing. The contract is for over fifty thousand reams amounting to upwards of a million dollars.

Director of the Mint.

James R. Page, ex-Postmaster of Philadelphia, seems to have the inside track for Director of the United States Mint.

Governor Swann as a Lobbyist.

Governor Swann, of Maryland, is here, lobbying actively to secure influence for his admission to a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected by such extraordinary bargaining with the Maryland Legislature.

Indian Affairs.

Yesterday the Committee on Indian Affairs entered into a treaty with a delegation of Kaw Indians, providing for their removal from Kansas into Indian Territory. To-day interviews were held with Sac and Fox delegations, and the draft of a treaty has been made with them to the same end. A delegation of Sioux Indians, of the Upper Missouri, are on their way here to settle the difficulties now existing between the Indian Bureau and those growing out of the attempt to remove them into Indian Territory.

New Evening Paper.

The *Leader*, the new evening paper to be started here to support Mr. Colfax for the Presidency, will be issued this evening. The proprietors give a press supper to-night at Willard's.

Copperhead Politics.

The anti-negro suffrage people of Georgetown, D. C., last night renominated Henry Addison, the present incumbent, for Mayor.

Albert Barnes Sloanakor.

The friends of Mr. Sloanaker say that Mr. Cameron will support his confirmation for the First District Collectorship.

The Conservative Republicans.

Nothing was accomplished at the meeting last night of the conservative Republican Congressmen and the friends of the President. Senators Doolittle and Cowan and Representatives Bingham, Raymond, and Hale were among those present.

The League Island Bill.

Senator Dixon is speaking against the League Island bill to-day. There seems to be no reason to doubt its passage.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Schenck (Ohio), the Senate bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices was taken from the Speaker's table, the Senate having refused to concur in the House amendment, making the bill apply to Cabinet officers, and the House insisting on its amendment, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

On motion of Mr. Lagrange (Ohio), the Senate amendments to the House bill to punish certain crimes therein named, was taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked for.

On motion of Mr. Rice (Maine), the President was requested to transmit all papers, documents, and correspondence relating to the importation of wines from Cadiz, Spain, or having reference in any manner to the action of the American Consul at Cadiz, in refusing to certify invoices of wine shipped from that port.

Mr. Taylor (N. Y.) from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported the bill granting a pension to the mother of Charles O. Rowoll, of Kansas. Read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Henderson (Mo.), the Senate joint resolution in reference to Ocean mail service between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, was taken from the Speaker's table, read three times and passed.

Mr. Chaves (New Mexico) presented memorials of the New Mexico Legislature in relation to the Capitol and Penitentiary buildings at Santa Fe. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House then took up the bill reported January 15, from the select War Committee on war debts of the loyal States, to reimburse the States that have furnished the troops to the Union army, for advances made and expenses incurred in raising the same, the question being the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Delano (Ohio) asked Mr. Blaine (Me.) what was the aggregate sum which this bill would add to the indebtedness of the general Government?

Mr. Blaine replied that the bill provided for the issue of five per cent. bonds, not negotiable for twenty years, to the amount of $115,000,000.

Mr. Delano (Ohio) expressed the opinion that this was not the time to pass such a bill when the indebtedness of the Government was so large, and when its credit was not equal to that of any State in the Union. He reminded the House that it would soon have before it a bounty bill which would take out of the Treasury some $250,000,000.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) asked Mr. Delano whether he did not know that this bill would relieve the Government in the matter of bounties to just the amount of bonds to be issued under it, $115,000,000?

Mr. Delano replied that he did not so understand it. If it did, why not say so in plain English, and not in such an obscure way that its interpretation might be doubted.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) thought the easiest way to dispose of the bill was the best way. The bill proposed that the Federal Government should assume debts which it was not bound to pay either in law or equity. The Treasury of the United States was not so flush as to warrant the passage of such a measure.

Mr. Blaine resumed the floor, saying he had yielded for a question, not for an argument.

Mr. Schenck proposed that as members did not seem prepared to act on the measure now, consent would be given to let it go over for two or three days, and then have a vote on its passage.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), objected.

Mr. Blaine said that he cared no more about the measure than any other member, nor was it quite so favorable to his State as to others. He desired the House to be brought to a vote upon it, and the most direct way of testing the sense of the House upon it was on the vote to reconsider the vote recommitting the bill.

Mr. Boyer (Pa.) said he had made up his mind to vote for the bill, but the recent action of the House had made him change his purpose.

Mr. Blaine resumed the floor, saying he had not yielded for an argument when——

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in, yeas 72, nays 75. So the motion to reconsider was not laid on the table.

The vote on recommittal was reconsidered, and the bill came before the House for action.

Mr. Blaine withdrew the motion to recommit.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas, 64; nays, 87.

Mr. Thayer moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then proceeded, at 7:30, to the business of the morning hour, being the call of committees for reports, commencing with the Committee on the Militia.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on the Militia, reported a bill to provide for organizing and disciplining the militia.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill, which covers thirty-four printed pages.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 14.—The following petitions were presented:—

By Mr. Worthington, from the Philadelphia Society for Ameliorating of the Condition of the Public Prisons, asking that Commissioners be chosen to visit the prisons.

By Mr. Connell, a petition for an act restricting the sale of liquor in Philadelphia; also, from Mount Zion Episcopal Church against Sunday travel and the sale of liquor.

By Mr. Browne, of Lawrence, from all the employes of the Caledonia Mills, and from 82 citizens of Germantown, against Sunday cars.

All the Philadelphia and many other Senators presented remonstrances against the repeal of the law giving pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

The following bills were introduced:—

By Mr. Ridgway, incorporating the Mænnerchor Society of Philadelphia. This bill being for the incorporation of a musical and social society, it was ruled out of order by the Senate, on the ground that the Courts here have power to grant an act of incorporation. Also, incorporating the Union Iron Mills.

By Mr. Connell, incorporating the Superior Iron Company. Also, increasing the compensation of Judges in certain wards of Philadelphia. This affects only Judges of Elections from the rural wards.

By Mr. Schall, incorporating the Continental State Company.

Mr. Searight presented the report of the committee appointed to ascertain whether any corruption had attended the election of United States Senator, which was read as follows:—

The undersigned, a Committee appointed under a joint resolution by the Legislature, passed January 8, A. D. 1867, and charged with the duty of investigating the alleged improper influences in connection with the election of a United States Senator on the 15th ult., report the following as the result of their investigation in the premises:—On the day upon which the Committee was appointed they met and organized, and at once proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

The Committee continued to meet from day to day until all the witnesses suggested to them had been examined. They then gave a general invitation to any person to appear before the Committee, and give such information as he might possess touching the subject under inquiry, and after waiting some ten days or more, no one appearing, the Committee closed their labors.

No evidence was produced to implicate any member of this Legislature in the alleged corruption, nor were any of the distinguished persons named in connection with the office of the United States Senator in any manner therein involved. The evidence in detail, taken by the Committee, is herewith presented for the information of both Houses. All of which is respectfully submitted. Morrow B. Lowry, Thomas B. Searight, James L. Graham, F. S. Stumbaugh, C. N. Marks, Lafayette Westbrook.

Mr. Coleman offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire into the propriety of enlarging the Governor's residence, and to present an estimate of the cost and a plan, if found desirable. Passed.

House of Representatives.

Various petitions were presented, among them the following:—

By Mr. Williams, of Allegheny, against Sunday cars.

Mr. McCreary, of Erie, of the same import.

Mr. Quay, of Beaver, petitions for and against the use of crude petroleum as an illuminating fluid.

The Speaker presented a communication from the State Treasurer, giving what he conceives to be a proper apportionment of $300,000 tax on personal estate among the different counties.

The amounts for some of the counties were as follows:—Philadelphia, $90,943; Bucks, $6793; Chester, $12,160; Delaware, $5768; Montgomery, $11,628.

Mr. Breneman read a petition from Luzerne county against allowing the contractors to keep stores or groceries.

Mr. Markley read a petition from Burgesses and Council of Norristown for authority to arrest professional thieves.

Mr. Ghegan read a remonstrance from citizens on Read street, against allowing the Evans Petroleum Establishment to remain.

Mr. Davis read a petition in favor of a bridge at Powelton avenue.

Mr. De Haven read a petition from Strickland Kneass, in favor of vacating Nicetown lane.

The following bills were introduced:—

By Mr. Freeborn, incorporating the Philadelphia Grain Warehousing Company; also, incorporating the Empire Mining and Tunnel Company; also, preventing ashes, bricks, and stoves from being thrown into cesspools; also, donating one-third annual interest and proceeds of sale of land scrip to Polytechnic College; also, exempting the Southwark Library Company from taxation; also, incorporating the Fifth Street Market Company; and exempting the Jewish Hospital from taxation.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Read.—Opinions as follows were delivered:—

Hannis vs. Hazlett. Error to Common Pleas Delaware county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Woodward, C. J.

Mammoth Consolidation Company's Appeal. From Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Order of the Court below reversed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

The Pottsville Water Company vs. The New Boston Coal Company. Error to the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Order for special injunction reversed, at the cost of appellee. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Clark vs. Harvey. Error to the Common Pleas of Montgomery county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Titlow vs. Titlow. Error to the Common Pleas of Philadelphia county. Judgment reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded. Opinion by Strong, J.

Merrimac Mining Company vs. Levy. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia county. Judgment reversed, and entered for plaintiff for $190.

Born vs. Winpenny. Error to District Court, City of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania suggesting as plaintiff Elizabeth Everett vs. Philip W. Hilgert, et al. Error to Common Pleas of Northumberland. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Read, J.

Clark vs. Dotter. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Read, J.

Foney vs. Foley & Kelly. Error to Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Read, J.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Prison cases are still before the Court.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

John Dornish plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife. He went to his home one day, and, seeing that his dinner was not quite ready, became very jealous, broke the dishes, and choked his wife.

His Honor gave the wife her choice in the disposition of her husband, whether he should be sent to prison or sent home. Dornish vowed eternal fidelity and kindness to his wife, and with her consent went home with a lighter heart.

William Meyers was convicted of a charge of stealing $15, belonging to John Shay. Shay was in a tavern drunk; he dropped his money, and Meyers picked it up and ran away; or, as the Prosecuting Attorney said, Shay was a man unable to take care of himself. He was a sheep among wolves, and he lost his fleece. Meyers, the wolf, started for the woods with the sheep's fleece, when one of the watch-dogs of the laws caught him.

Two little colored boys, bearing the names of Albert Mandorf and George Fortin, were walking along one day, when they were delighted to death at the sight of gold watches, rings, pretty knives, etc., in Mr. H. B. Rollinger's store window. The little fellows looked and laughed, and laughed and looked.

Finally, they were overcome by the temptations of the Evil One, who is ever after the innocent, and reasoning that all things were made for the common good, and that they had a perfect right to those pretty little trinkets, they took out a watch, several ear-rings, and other things, valued at $38—too much for such little fellows. For this naughty conduct the boys were sent to the House of Refuge, where they will be out of the reach of the tempter, and will be well fed.

CHARGE OF HEAVY FORGERY.

Augustus Alfred was charged with having forged and passed a check upon the Philadelphia National Bank. The allegation of the Commonwealth was that in December last J. Southworth's place of business was entered, and his bank book and check book were stolen. By this means the defendant gained his knowledge of the amount of money Mr. Southworth had in bank, and also of his signature. Mr. Southworth had in bank $3534. Not long after the books had been stolen, defendant made a deposit to Mr. Southworth's credit, January 10, and soon after presented a check for $3370 with Mr. Southworth's signature—that is, forged—which check was cashed. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Frederick L. Pepper vs. Thomas Miller. An action to recover arrears of rent. Verdict for plaintiff, $116·38.

William B. Cottman vs. Edwin S. Cottman. An action of ejectment. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Edward M. Paxson vs. Charles H. Muirhead. An action to recover damages against defendant for passing a defective title. Defense, that every precaution known to the profession was used by defendant in examining the title. On trial.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 14
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$100 do.	101⅛	100 do....s60.	30¾
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100 sh Read R....s5	52½	20 sh First Nat Bk.	139
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25 sh N Penna R.	36	100 sh Leh N	57¾

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OBSEQUIES IN CAMDEN.

Obsequies of the Late Rev. S. Y. Monroe, D.D., in Camden, Yesterday—Addresses by Bishop Simpson and Others—The Funeral Procession, Etc. Etc.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

In all communities there are those who are loved and respected by all. Such was the case with the late Rev. S. Y. Monroe, whose obsequies were solemnized yesterday morning at the Third Street M. E. Church, Camden. The deceased was possessed of more than ordinary talents, and as a minister of the Gospel ranked among the first in the State. The particulars of his death are fresh in the minds of the public, and there is no necessity for a reiteration of them here.

Antecedents.

Rev. Samuel Y. Monroe was born in Mount Holly, July 1, 1816, and was the son of Hon. Clayton Monroe. He was in business in Philadelphia previous to entering the ministry, and for several years was a local preacher. He entered the New Jersey Conference in April, 1843, and has consequently been in the ministry nearly twenty-four years. The Swedesborough Circuit was his first appointment. His next was at Salem, and subsequently at Paterson, Princeton, New Brunswick and Newark stations, the latter twice, Camden, and Jersey City. He had held the position for three years, and was at the time of his death Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of three General Conferences in succession, and at the last one stood next to the highest for Bishop in the vote of the Conference.

The coffin in which the deceased was laid was a French double-top one, lined with cashmere, fringed at the top, and had six silver handles and three rows of silver moulding. The outside was covered with black cloth. The deceased was dressed in black dress pants and vest, and a black cassimere wrapper, with heavy cord tassel. On his breast were a chaplet of cypress and a heavy cross of japonica. A wreath of the same encircled the plate on the lid, in which was the inscription:—

REV. S. Y. MONROE, D. D.,
BORN JULY 1, 1816.
DIED
FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

The body lay in state at the residence of deceased, corner of Second and Linden streets, from 9 until half-past 11 o'clock, and was viewed by at least a thousand persons. As early as half-past 8 o'clock a large number of people had congregated in front of the church. At half-past 10 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and in ten minutes the building was a perfect jam. The gallery only was appropriated for members of the church, the body thereof being allotted to the ministry and members of the family. At 12 o'clock the funeral started from the residence of the deceased, and in a quarter of an hour arrived at the church. The coffin was placed in front of the altar, which was, as well as the gas-lights to the right and left, beautifully draped in mourning.

During the entrance of the procession, Professor Leech performed a solemn air on the organ, and the choir sang the hymn commencing "Come ye disconsolate, where'er ye languish."

The exercises were opened by the singing of the hymn:—

"How vain is all beneath the skies!
How transient every earthly bliss!
How slender all the fondest ties!
That bind us to a world like this."

Rev. Dr. Whittaker then offered an impressive prayer. A portion of the Scriptures were then read by Rev. T. B. Dobbin. The next thing in order was the singing of a hymn.

Mr. Allison's Address.

Mr. Allison then addressed the congregation nearly as follows:—The Recorder of Jersey City had come to his house, and asked him if he knew a Methodist minister named Monroe? He replied yes; and was informed that he was lying in the Recorder's office, dead! The speaker had deceased conveyed to his home, and telegraphed to Camden the facts. He had the body removed to the last-named city. It may, perhaps, be proper that I should refer briefly—I do not intend to enter into details—touching his death. He met his end about 12 o'clock on Saturday, at what is called the Point of Rocks, which is the boundary line between Hudson and Jersey City. Those of you who have gone over that railroad know full well that after you pass through the deep cut there is a deep basin, and then another spur of rocks, about one hundred and fifty feet high.

It was opposite the oakum factory, on the other side of the road, against this ledge of rock, that Brother Monroe was killed. The speaker then eulogized the deceased at some length, and in conclusion said he sympathized deeply with his afflicted family.

Bishop Simpson's Address.

Bishop Simpson spoke as follows:—There are moments for feeling rather than speaking; there are times when one sad thought so fills and swells the heart that the lips care little to give utterance; and when I look over this audience, who in such numbers have left their abodes and their labors—when I think of the numbers who have crowded around the doors unable to gain admittance—when in every part of this audience I look at faces sad and sorrowing, and see that from almost every eye tears have been dropping, I know the depth of that sadness which has touched this community. We, all of us, have a consciousness of loss. The form of him who sleeps so still in death before us was one known only to be beloved—kind, amiable, affectionate, faithful, trustworthy in all the relations of life. He had many friends, he had few enemies.

As a Christian, our hearts were attached to him. How many have heard those ardent prayers breathed forth from the depths of his soul! How many in this assembly have held with him sweet Christian fellowship and communion, and recognized in him a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus! We can call to mind seasons of sweet converse, seasons of solemn heavenly prayer. As a minister of Christ, how many have listened to the words which dropped from his lips—to his dispensations of the passages of Scripture which he selected—to the ardent appeals which he made both to the Church and unconverted. As a member of the Conference, I see brethren here associated with him for a score of years past, who remember his counsel, his labor, his conversation in the Conference assembly, and remember him not only as a teacher and as a wise councillor, but as an administrator. My own acquaintance with him dates back a number of years. He was a minister beloved, he was a minister of standing in the Newark Conference—the New Jersey Conference as it was then—when I knew him.

It fell to my lot to appoint him to the first district Conference. I was told by the brethren that he was unwilling to take the district. I had a moment's conversation with him: but I had determined not to make any appointment without the consent of the member receiving it. I requested him to consult with his family and make it a matter of prayer with him, and then to let me know how he felt upon the subject, with the objection which I expected to receive of the tidings; but in twenty-four hours afterwards, when I met him for his answer, he said:—"They had talked the matter over—himself and his wife—they had made it a matter of prayer, and while he disliked exceedingly to take any appointment that would take him from home and from the bosom of his family, he felt he could not take upon himself the responsibility of declining the voice of the Church; so he left himself in her hands to do as she thought fit." He entered upon his work, and I think I may say that he gave full evidence of his ministry and of his power as an administrator. From that day on, his life has been a very public one.

A member of three General Conferences, at the last one, as is known to the Church, he received a very large vote for the highest office in the gift of the Church. When the Church Extension Society was organized, in looking for one to take charge of the office of Secretary, the minds of those who had the appointment to make turned towards him, and the appointment was tendered him without any knowledge on his part. I believe without the slightest solicitation. He received it as in the order of Providence, and entered upon its labor. I met him at a number of Conferences. His duty of travelling throughout Church Conferences last summer and fall, called him to a large number of Conferences over which I presided. I heard him speak at all of them.

I saw his energy, his faith, his zeal, his devotion, and he carried forward the great trust committed to his care with diligence and with a great measure of success. His feelings made him take a double interest in this official work, and the work had such important bearings upon our Church that it seemed almost to consume his energies to triumph over his labor. His assiduous toiling, added to his health somewhat impaired, very probably produced that illness which led to his death. I believe that in impaired health he left home that morning. He had slept but little for many nights. The burden of the Church was upon him—the burden of duty with sickness. He had stepped to the door, doubtless to get air, from all I can learn, and in that condition fell from the platform there, in the midst of his labors. He had left Camden to preach in Brooklyn, to take up a collection for the Church Extension Society, and though he felt ill, he was unwilling to forego the privilege and the duty of starting out to take up a collection so much needed by the finances of that society.

I may say of him that he ceased at once the work he loved, and he was in the pathway of death; and at the very last moment he was working for the Church of his choice, and for the Church of his love; and, my brethren, in the signs of grief that surround us, we see how deeply the Church feels for one who felt so deeply for her, and whose heart was in her welfare. Possessed of a clear and discriminating mind, able to see with unusual readiness modes to be adopted to reach ends, possessed of a great deal of energy, his whole heart was wrapped up in the success of the Church. I have talked with him at different times for hours upon the great interests of the Church, reaching beyond his own local interests, the interest of his station, of his district, or of his Conference, and I have always found his soul filled with the eager thought of reaching out towards the future position and the future enlargement and triumph of the Church of Christ. He lived not for his own society, nor for his Conference, nor for his own joy.

I can say of him, he was living for the whole Church; he was living for humanity; he was living for the world; he was living for Christ; and it is because he thus lived and thus labored as a minister that we feel so deeply his loss. The great Head of the Church can, indeed, better His workmen and carry on his work. But we smitteh hearts to-day feel that a great man and a friend has fallen in wisdom. This congregation feels the loss, because he often stood within the walls of this church—made earnest appeals to them. I have no doubt there are those here who were awakened by his ministry; there are those here who gave him their hands when they joined the Church; there are those here over whom he wept and prayed around the altar; there are those here with whom he joined in songs of praise when they found the Saviour; there are those here connected with the Church who counselled with him by day and by night, and know the intensity of feeling with which he labored for the Church of the living God.

My brethren in the ministry, this morning, I think, feel with me that we have an admonition to work more zealously for Christ, and we are admonished in two ways. The first admonition is this:—Not to do as he did—suffer ourselves to be oppressed beyond measure by the interests and responsibilities that seem to be on the Church. I speak of this because I sometimes think we, as ministers, are in danger in this respect. We ought to feel for the Church; and there is One who will carry it on long after we are gone. We ought to take a deep interest in all the plans and enterprises of the Church, but if we drop off God will cause that Church to go onward and upward over all the obstacles which we thought had shut out all opportunities of progress. We ought to feel and say, "Leave the kingdom in the hands of God," and in this we can rejoice evermore.

We ought not to let the burden of the Church so bear upon us, as to destroy the powers of life which God gives us for the purpose of enlarging that Church, and yet it is very difficult to throw this burden from us sometimes. Our brother felt, in the position he was, that the Church was calling to him for aid. There were societies from Minnesota to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, appealing to this Church Extension Society for aid. An appropriation had been made, but the moneys were not on hand, and he felt as a father would feel for his family, and his soul was sore within him.

Again, I think we are admonished that the work which we have in hand is one that ought to occupy our constant energies. We knew not at what moment the work with us may be ended. On the last funeral occasion, when I had the opportunity to speak to at least some of those in this assembly, when I remember a brother minister had fallen, I alluded to the fact that so many of our leading ministers have died so very suddenly. We have another instance before us:—How many names can we refer to this morning who went in a moment to their reward! There was Floyd, Kennedy, Penny, Hogarden, Huston, and Barnes, and now we have added our dear brother Monroe, and intelligence came to me as I was on the way here, that our dear brother Holmes had last night fallen. Death is sweeping them away suddenly. Men of position are taken away from the Church, and the voice comes to us—"Be ye also ready, for in such moment as ye know not the Son of Man cometh."

It is not only a lesson to be ready at all times, but to have our work accomplished. I would not allude to myself more than necessary, but since I have the opportunity to speak, I desire to say a few words. I have passed through scenes that seemed to be almost hairbreadth escapes; and I felt on one occasion the words come to my lips, "To live is to live for Christ." This morning how many of our hearts respond to live with grace for Christ? For living, our breath shall be as our labor shall be, as our sermons shall be, our counsel shall be, for Him by day and by night—our cross He is, shall be given to His church, and we shall labor in season and out of season, as God giveth us opportunity. Standing here, how joyful is the thought, that though labors may oppress us, our hearts may sink within us, yet the reward may be near!

The storm-cloud may gather dark, but oh! how beautiful shines the sky beyond. Severe may be the pressure that comes upon us; but oh! how glorious the crown! In the case of our dear departed brother, his sufferings were all very short. If he was conscious at all, in a moment he passed from the threshold to the inner temple. A moment from suffering to glory! I think of the glory which already beams upon him. Could we forget this, and then for a moment look upward, and could the veil be removed that hangs from the heavens and hides the celestial city from our sight, we would see our brother. What seasons of rejoicing! What shouts of joy! What ascriptions of praise! Oh! what a vision of the heavenly would be opened to our gaze if such could be! We shall not see him again here; but we shall go to him one by one—as ministers and as brothers we shall follow.

One by one the grave will close over us and our work on earth will be done. The gathering here to-day reminds me of what a faithful Christian soul will receive. Here we gather around the coffin and drop a tear. Why? Because he served the Church of Christ so well while on earth; but ah! beyond the gathering saints on earth, and beyond those who gather in the gallery, there are glories unseen, invisible, and the angels are there, and the saints are there, and Jesus, the great Head of the Church, is there; and while saints on earth bid farewell to his earthly body, and drop a tear because he has flown, the saints in glory and the angels rise and shout, "Another soul escaped from earth; another minister, crowned in glory, takes his place by the side of the triumphant Saviour!"

A word or two, and I close. My first is this:—How suddenly the domestic relations of life ceased! When our dear brother Monroe, on last Saturday morning, left his wife and daughter—when he had gone to the door, having said farewell, went back and said farewell again—there seemed to be kind of presentiment that he might not return; but he "knew nothing." For every time we are called to leave our families to go out and work for Christ, this feeling that we may never see them again is with us.

How deep would be our affections! how kind the words that drop from our lips! Would there ever be the slightest unkindness of manner, feeling, or shortness of expression? Could there be anything but the highest and the purest and the most heavenly love, could we bear in mind that every day we are standing on the verge of death? There is a lesson for us in our domestic life. Ah! I think of her who is now widowed, and the daughter who has grasped the father's hand in warmth. We can only commit them into the hands of the Saviour, "who is a husband to the widow and a father to the orphan," who loves more than the departed loved, with all his affection and all the tenderness of his nature. God be gracious unto them; shield them from every storm and every evil. When their time of life is over, may they meet their loved one before the throne of God.

To father, mother, relatives, and to all friends, I deeply sympathize with you. This community knew him, for he lived in yonder city, and was, before his entrance into the ministry, in business there. For him to die was but to close his labors and go home to heaven. Oh, brethren! when God takes away so many of His ministers, there is a call to the Church also to pray that God would raise up other ministers. I speak to you as ministers and members of the Church, at the family altar, in the closet, and in the great congregation, to raise your hearts up to God and pray that, as He has taken away the lights of the Church, one by one, he would raise up others who shall shine in their place, who shall be able to not only take their mantle, but even be more earnest, more successful, and carry forward the great enterprise to which our brothers gave their energies and their lives.

When we pass from this place, when we have looked for the last time on the form of our departed brother, let us go resolving to work for Jesus more than ever we have done; let us go resolving that each day we shall have communion with God sweeter than ever we have had. We are branches of the vine—let the nourishment from the great vine flow through us, and let us put forth leaves and bear fruits of righteousness which shall be for the joy and for the benefit of the Church.

Could those lips which are silent at this moment open, what a tale they would unfold; could those eyes which see visions of glory open, how would they sparkle; could those hands so often raised in the pulpit be raised again, and this form stand before you once more where I stand; oh! what words, oh! what longing, oh! what thoughts with the light of eternity, and with all the influences of the unseen world—what words, I say, would come from those lips. "Prepare to meet God; labor for Christ." "It is sweet to labor in the cause of God and glory." God grant that we may all work so as to meet our brother in glory, and enjoy forever the smiles of Jesus!

Address of Rev. Dr. Mattison.

Rev. Dr. Mattison then addressed the audience substantially as follows:—He presumed that he was present in the providence of God, because he was Pastor of the church which the deceased last served. God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. It is difficult for us to understand the Divine administration. God saw that it was not only safe to take our brother away, but that it is for the best. Best, not only for him, but for the Church. Best for to-day, for the coming future, and for the long hereafter. It is hard for us to realize and feel that it can be so. Brother Monroe had well accomplished the chief ends of life. First, he had given his soul to God, and none who knew him will doubt that in his life he exhibited the deepest devotion to the cause of Christ. The light he shed was power and holiness.

The speaker regretted that he had not been more intimately acquainted with him. I think he was prepared to go when he left home, prepared every mile the train ran over from here to the Point of Rocks, prepared when he spoke to the conductors, prepared when he fell. He turned many to righteousness, and that is one of the ends of ministerial life. It is asked, "Why so sudden, so untimely an end?" He had a ticket for New York and landed in Jerusalem.

Address of Rev T. Tasker.

Rev. T. Tasker, President of the Church Extension Society, then said:—In behalf of the Society, in referring to our departed brother, we feel ourselves to be greatly stricken. We held him in the highest regard as a Christian, as a gifted advocate of the cause to which he was appointed. He was always at his post of duty. God will not forget the great cause which His servant has left behind, but his spirit will be in the hearts of His people. The deceased prayed and trusted and relied upon God, so He has taken him away to Himself, to be forever with Him.

The speaker continued eulogizing the deceased at some length, and concluded by exhorting his hearers to follow in the good work which the dear brother had commenced.

Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. Stokes, Rev. Dr. Pattison, and other clergymen.

The Procession.

The procession then formed in the following order:—

COFFIN.

Pall-Bearers—Revs. J. Hanton, L. R. Dunn, Jefferson Lewis, J. Wenner, — Dunn, N. Vansant, A. E. Ballard, of Newark; Dr. Cooper, S. Mason, and P. Coombe, of Philadelphia.

Officiating Clergymen, Bishop Scott, Bishop Simpson, Revs. T. Tasker, Dr. Madeira, E. H. Stokes, J. B. Robbins, Dr. Brown, R. Pattison, A. Cookman, S. Vansant, Dr. F. Moore.

Delegation from Newark.

New Jersey Conferences.

Church Extension Society.

Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting and Clergy of other denominations.

The time occupied in getting out of the church was very long, owing to there being so many inside; at a quarter past 4 the hearse moved forward, and the line of procession moved forward towards Evergreen Oemetery, the place of burial. The usual ceremonies were gone through with, and the deceased was lowered to his final resting-place.

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This Tunnel, when completed, will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

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"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc, etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition :—

WASHINGTON, February 13.

Senate.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Tennessee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to report by whose authority a commission was appointed during the war to adjudicate the war claims of the loyal citizens of Tennessee, the names of the commissioners, and the amount and nature of the claims.

MR. MORRILL, reported, from the Committee on Military Affairs, without amendment, the bill to regulate the disposition of the unclaimed colored volunteer bounty fund, now in custody of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. WILSON reported, from the same committee, the House bill providing for the payment of the additional bounties authorized by law to soldiers who have lost their discharge papers, with an amendment which makes the bill provide that, in cases where the claimant's discharge certificate is alleged to be lost or destroyed, and where the claimant's application for arrears of pay and bounty prior to the passage of the act of July 28th, 1866, has already been settled by the Auditor upon proof of loss of discharge, claims for said additional bounty may be settled by the Auditor upon proof of such loss as in other like cases of claims settled by him under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WILSON also reported, without amendment, from the same committee, the House bill extending to general officers and officers on the retired list the benefit of the additional ration for every five years' service.

Mr WILSON also reported, with amendment, the House bill crediting volunteer officers in the regular army with service in the volunteer service, &c., and giving to such officers the same rank by brevet in the regular army as they held by commission in the volunteer service.

Mr. HOWARD reported from the same committee, without amendment, the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust and settle the claim of Randolph Martin, assignee of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company, for the use and occupation of the road of said company during the war.

Mr. HOWARD also reported, from the same committee, without amendment, the bill authorizing the payment of the rewards offered for the capture of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. POLAND reported, from the Judiciary Committee, the bill providing that persons held upon *mesne* process or execution issued from United States courts shall be entitled to discharge, in the same manner as if arrested upon similar process of the State courts in the same district.

Mr. ANTHONY reported, from the Committee on Printing, the House bill making the Superintendent of Public Printing elective by the House of Representatives, with an amendment making such officer an officer of and elective by the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely upon Mr. Anthony's bill regulating appointments to the civil service, and to promote the efficiency thereof, and the same was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, presented the following telegraphic message, which was read:

DENVER, COLORADO, Feb. 12, 1867.—To the President of the United States Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives: A large and enthusiastic mass meeting, held this evening, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has been falsely reported to Congress by interested parties that a majority of the people of Colorado are opposed to State organization; and

Whereas, The same unscrupulous persons have misrepresented our territory and people in many other ways, by depreciating our wealth and prosperity, and falsifying our real population; now, therefore, we, the Union men of Arrapaho county, and many from other portions of the territory, in mass convention assembled, do adopt the following:

Resolved, That to our certain knowledge the people of Colorado are very largely in favor of State organization.

Resolved, That we most respectfully and earnestly urge upon Congress the passage of the bill for our admission as a State, recently vetoed by the President.

Resolved, That we pledge the faith of the great national Union party we represent for the prompt acceptance of its conditions, and the ratification of the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress.

Resolved, That the President of the meeting telegraph these resolutions to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, with request to lay them before the respective Houses of Congress.

Signed, AMOS STOCK, President.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, resumed the floor in opposition, and continued his argument against the selection of League Island, on the ground that the location was unhealthy and the ground malarious, that it was too far from the ocean, that the channel from it to the ocean was difficult of navigation, and that the depth of water to it was not sufficient.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, replied to Mr. Foster, opposing the proposition of Mr. Sumner for the appointment of a commission to select a location for the new naval depot.

Mr. CATTELL, of New Jersey, spoke at considerable length in favor of League Island.

Pending the consideration of the subject the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after took a recess till seven P. M

Evening Session.

Mr. DIXON presented the credentials of Orris S. Ferry, Senator elect from Connecticut, which were ordered to be filed.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to amend the "act incorporating the National Sailors and Soldiers' Orphans' Home," which was passed. It changes the names of the corporators, who in the original act were General Grant and other officers of the army and navy, and substitutes in their stead resident citizens of the District of Columbia.

The bill to extend the time for collecting the direct tax in the State of West Virginia until the first of June, 1867, was passed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the business from the Committee on the District of Columbia, and passed bills with the following titles: Extending the time for the completion of certain street railways; to amend the act incorporating the National Theological Institute of Washington.

At 7.30 P. M. the Clerk of the House announced the passage by the House of the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

It was read the first time, and Mr. SUMNER moved to proceed to its consideration, but

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, objected, and it went over.

The consideration of District bills was resumed, and the following were passed:

To protect the rights of married women in the District; to amend the charter of Washington city. This bill makes certain changes in the cost and mode of issuing licenses.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill amending the law fixing the salaries of collectors of customs, so as to make the salary of the general appraiser at New York $3000 and of the assistant appraisers at Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco at $2500 from the 1st of July, 1866.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill appropriating $15,000 for the temporary relief of the destitute colored people of the District of Columbia, to be distributed under the superintendence of the Freedmen's Bureau, was introduced.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said there were between 21,000 and 22,000 colored people in the District, many of whom were in a state of great destitution. $25,000 was appropriated for relief last year, but whites as well as blacks were included, and the whites received more than the blacks. This appropriation was designed for the blacks alone, to whom all the charities were denied.

Mr. WADE said there was a great deal of suffering here now among the freedmen. The winter had been a very hard one, and few knew how much actual destitution there had been among the poor. He moved to amend the bill by increasing the amount $20,000.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill was passed.

The bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Newsboys' Home was taken up and discussed, and laid over.

Mr. WILSON called up a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the officers and men of the Signal Corps under Admiral Farragut at Mobile Bay the same amount of prize money paid to the officers and men of the navy who participated in that engagement. Passed.

Mr. WILSON called up the resolution directing the Secretary of War to purchase for $38,000 David's Island, in Long Island sound. Passed.

An act to amend the laws of the District of Columbia in relation to the judicial proceedings therein was passed.

An act to regulate proceedings before justices of the peace in the District of Columbia, and an act for the punishment of larceny in the District, were passed.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase certain lots of ground adjoining the United States Arsenal at Pittsburg, Pa., which was passed.

The Senate then, at 10 o'clock, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Evening Session.

The House resumed its session at half-past seven o'clock, with a pretty full attendance of members, the galleries being crowded with spectators.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the amendments of the Senate to the House joint resolution giving increased compensation to the civil employes of the government in Washington were taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, said he was opposed to the measure, and would not give assent to anything that would give it a better position.

The SPEAKER quieted his fears in that respect by assuring him that Mr. Morrill's motion gave to the measure no advantage.

Mr. WHALEY, of West Virginia, introduced a bill to establish a mail route in West Virginia and Virginia, which was referred to the Post-office Committee.

The House, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Boutwell in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on February 11, to amend the existing laws relative to the internal revenue.

Mr. MORRILL, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, explained the bill, and submitted his views at length on the subject of internal taxation. He said:

Mr. Chairman—The Committee of Ways and Means have sought to afford the greatest possible relief to the country consistent with a prudent regard to the public credit, and were led in the outset to consider what would be the most feasible mode of accomplishing this object, and leave, at the same time, the fewest impediments in the way of general industry. If the tax on distilled spirits, tobacco and cigars were fully paid, the taxes on the major part of other manufactures could have been remitted. Unfortunately necessary changes in the law have proved that two dollars, whether above the price of whisky or not, is certainly above the price of those who make it.

The tax betrays the fact that whoever is in the business somehow corruptly evades the payment of some part of the tax. Trusting that the amendments proposed will eventually secure more revenue from spirits, we are forced now to lean upon other articles, which will doubtless be released at no distant day. Either we must reduce a per centage of the tax on all manufactures or entirely exempt those articles having the strongest claims to exemption, in consequence of inevitable duplication of taxes, or of directly swelling the cost of living. From the first, and by intendment, very little revenue has been sought by any tax upon property as such, and therefore the agricultural and mining interests have been shielded; but commerce, manufactures and the gains of realized capital have made by far the most bountiful contributions for the support of the nation. Licenses or special taxes are paid by the parties engaged in business, and they have to trust to their chances whether any portion of these sums are ever received.

In prosperous seasons, or when prices are advancing, the consumer pays his due proportion; but when prices are falling, losses by the producer are inevitable. The Committee of Ways and Means have adopted the second plan. It is certain that to reduce taxation from five to four per cent. would have afforded a very inconsiderable relief, and yet the same labor and expense of collecting and paying the revenue would have been perpetuated.

By exempting entirely from taxes such articles as silk, clothing, leather, pottery ware, tin ware, and cooperage of all sorts, with a large number of other articles, upon which a tax was a petty annoyance to the payer as well as to the government, the committee feel that they propose to distribute equal favor over the whole country, and by removing the tax from some of the common necessaries of life actually aid all branches of industry.

The theory is well settled that all taxes in the end are distributed; and if the heavy taxation increases the cost of production of raw materials, or of manufactures, so a reduction of taxation diminishes the cost in an equal ratio. Whatever lessens the cost of living is a palpable benefit to all branches of industry, as much so as whatever lessens the cost of production. By pursuing the plan indicated, we shall soon reach the point where taxes may be levied only upon a very small number of articles, and the cost, vexation and annoyance of revenue officers be removed.

Last year we liberated a number of articles, the benefit from which has just begun to operate, and now we shall have added to the number to the extent of surrendering an amount of revenue equal to nearly one-half of all we obtained in the first year of the operation of the Internal Revenue law. For what we have done in each case of exemption, I trust satisfactory reasons and explanations, if required, will be at hand as the cases arise in the progress of the bill. But there are a few items which I shall attempt to explain in advance.

I recognize the fact that our taxes for the past five years have been excessive, and nothing but the danger which menaced the nation justified the heavy drain. Now, we can begin to reduce taxation. But a little more than six months ago we gave relief to the extent of not less than seventy millions, and now we shall give still further relief. The boundary where we pause is the point at which we reach the amount which will pay our ordinary expenses, the interest on the public debt, and leave a sinking balance for some diminution of the public debt. This is absolutely essential to the public credit.

The estimate of the receipts for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1868, as recently revised by the Treasury Department and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reduce the estimates from the sums estimated ninety days ago to the following:

From customs, - - - -	$130,000,000
From internal revenue, - -	240,000,000
From lands, - - - -	1,000,000
From miscellaneous sources, - -	20,000,000
Total, - - - -	$391,000,000

This last item will almost entirely depend upon the amount of coin we may have to sell, and the premium obtained upon it.

Looking at the general depression of trade, as well abroad as at home, and the recent falling off of customs and internal revenue, the revised and reduced estimates would appear to be fully justified. The same revision of the expenditures for the year ending 1868 brings out items to the original estimate already ascertained of not less than $7,000,000, or making the total at $357,247,641 32, besides any claims passed upon by Congress. This leaves to apply on the public debt and for reduction of taxes less than $34,000,000.

The committee have ventured to use up the entire surplus or margin in various reductions of taxes and exemptions, believing that we have secured such an increase of revenue as will leave something to apply on the public debt.

The committee have felt willing for the coming year to give the largest possible amount of relief to the business interests of the country, and have also been willing to reduce the revenue that no large balance would remain in the Treasury to tempt any one to disregard the wisdom of economy.

Having gone in the line of reduction as far as it is prudent to go, it follows that, if any other reductions should be proposed, it will be our duty at once to seek something of equal amount to be restored to the list of taxable articles. If there are any gentlemen who disbelieve the recitals concerning idle factories, forges, furnaces and foundries, and who think we are still on the top wave of prosperity, and so may venture a deeper cut into our revenues, I invite them to look at the comparative returns of some of our principal railroads, to the present state of our navigation interests, to the decline in the commerce of our canals, to our diminished export trade in cattle, horses, hogs, beef, butter, cotton and manufactures of cotton, iron, copper and brass, together with numerous other articles. This is an exposition of which I have the details, but which I shall not, unless compelled to do so, place upon the record.

Depressed as trade must be conceded to be, the depression is no greater, perhaps not yet so great, as might be expected to follow the recent exhaustive struggle of the country. Nor is it at all equal to what has been the experience of Great Britain for the past year, where cholera, cattle plague, cotton famine, bad harvests and a commercial crisis have all successively culminated; where the bank rate of interest was for three months kept at 10 per cent., and where thousands of workmen are now only kept from starvation by daily charities from the Queen, as well as from those who are hard pushed even to pay their poor rates.

But I am by no means despondent of the future. The people of the south will ere long, it may be hoped, return to loyalty and the Union. Knowing that it is "fixed as fate or foreknowledge absolute" that this is to be their and our common country and government forever—a country and government as formidable in war as beneficent in peace—they will speedily find how much more rapidly will be their growth with free institutions than when linked to one of the last relics of barbarism.

They will then have, as we have now, a just pride in all that contributes to the prosperity of the nation, the grandeur of its position, and the splendors of its history. Our facilities for the development of wealth and power can only receive temporary checks, and the load we bear of taxation to-day, with some weariness, will ere long become light, and in a little more than thirty years, when our people will number one hundred millions, there will not be more than enough left of our public debt to remind our children of the honor of the legacy.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, called the attention of Mr Morrill to the extravagant provision in the forty-fifth section of the bill, looking to the destruction of liquor perfected when it would not sell for a price equal to the tax.

Mr. MORRILL replied that he had felt convinced that that provision would have excited the disapproval of the gentleman, who could not understand why such good liquor should be destroyed. (Laughter.)

Mr. LE BLOND retorted something which was not very clear, about a fair distribution of the liquor between New England and the west.

Mr. DARLING, of New York, chairman of the special Committee on Internal Revenue Frauds in New York and elsewhere, stated some of his views relating to the connections between distillers and inspectors of spirits, derived from his experience in that investigation. He advocated the increase of distillers' licenses from $100, as now imposed, or from $500, as proposed in the bill, to $1000. He said that under the present system of appointing local inspectors it was not mandatory on distillers to pay a tax on spirits; it was merely optional. The inspector was really in the pay of the distiller, whereas he should be in the pay of the government, and should not be continued any length of time in the same district. Last year a tax was called on only fourteen millions of gallons, while the production of 1866 was ninety millions of gallons. He contended that the tax was not paid on more than one-eighth of the spirits distilled, and this he attributed largely to the influence of having inspectors in the pay of the distillers.

Mr. MCKEE, of Kentucky, gave his assent and indorsement to what had been said by Mr. Darling. It appeared to him that if the Committee of Ways and Means had been devising for six months how best to facilitate frauds upon the revenue, it could not have hit upon a better plan than that of having local inspectors for each distillery. These inspectors seemed to be put there rather for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating frauds than of preventing them.

The law also appeared designed to throw the distillation of spirits into the hands of a few capitalists, to the detriment of the small country distillers, who really made the only whisky that was fit to drink. He could have no personal interest in making these remarks, because if it were possible he would wipe out the whole business of distilling whisky. He repeated that the whole machinery of local inspectors was designed to encourage frauds on the part of large distillers.

All general debate on the bill was closed, and the Clerk proceeded to read the bill by sections for amendments.

The bill, so far as passed upon by the committee, is as follows:

Section 1. That all acts in relation to the assessment, return, collection and payment of the income tax; special tax and penalties now in force, or required to be performed in the month of May, shall hereafter be required on the corresponding days in the month of March in each year. All acts required to be performed in the month of June, in relation to the collection, return and payment of said taxes, shall hereafter be performed on the corresponding days of the month of April of each year.

Section 2. That apothecaries, butchers, confectioners and plumbers and gas-fitters, whose annual sales exceed $25,000, shall pay, in addition to the special tax now required by law, $1 for every thousand dollars in excess of said $25,000, and the taxes on such excess shall be assessed and paid in the manner provided in the case of wholesale dealers.

Section 3 regulates the duties of Districts Attorneys in all suits or proceedings arising under the internal revenue laws to which the United States is a party, and in all suits or proceedings against a collector or other officer of the internal revenue necessary for the just responsibility of those officers and the prompt collection of all revenues and debts due and accruing to the United States under such laws.

Section 4 gives the Commissioner of Internal Revenue charge of all lands and other property which have been, or shall be assigned, set off, or conveyed by purchase or otherwise to the United States in payment of debts arising under the laws relating to Internal Revenue, and regulates his duties in the premises.

Section 5 provides that if the manufacture of any articles, upon which a tax is required to be paid by means of a stamp, shall have sold or removed for sale any such articles without the use of the proper stamp, in addition to the penalties now imposed by law for such sale or removal, it shall be the duty of the proper assessor or assistant assessor, upon such information as he can obtain, to estimate the amount of the tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make an assessment therefor, and certify the same to the collector, and it shall also be the duty of the proper assessor or assistant assessor in like manner to estimate the amount of taxes which may be due from any manufacturer of distilled spirits, manufactured by him, upon which the tax has not been paid, and to make the proper assessment therefor, and the subsequent proceedings for collection shall be in all respects like those for the collection of taxes upon manufactures and productions.

This section was passed over informally, without final action upon it

Section 6 authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue whenever he shall deem it expedient, to designate one or more of the assistant assessors in any collection district to make assessments in any part of such collection district for all such taxes as may be due upon any specified objects of taxation.

Section 7 authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to pay such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount appropriated therefor, as may in their judgment be deemed necessary for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the Internal Revenue laws, or conniving at the same, in cases where such expenses are not otherwise provided by law, and it appropriates $100,000 for that purpose.

Section 8 enacts that hereafter for any failure to pay any internal revenue tax at the time and in the manner required by law, where such failure creates liability to pay a penalty of ten per centum additional upon the amount of tax so due and unpaid, the person or persons so failing or neglecting to pay said tax, instead of ten per centum, as aforesaid, shall pay a penalty of five per centum, together with interest at the rate of one per centum per month upon said tax from the time the same became due.

Section 9 amends the acts of June 30, 1864, and July 13, 1866, to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, in the following particulars: To make pay of assistant assessors $5 a day, without any allowance for office rent; this amendment to take effect upon compensation for the month of March, 1867.

The committee then rose, and at ten minutes after 10 o'clock adjourned.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

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Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18 6

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMON PLEAS, IN DIVORCE, SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1866, No. 58.

ANNA H. PARKHILL, by her next friend, etc., vs. CHARLES HOWARD PARKHILL.

Sir:—Please notice rule this day granted on you, in the above case, to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed therein, returnable on the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. H. SHARPLESS, Attorney for Libellant.

To Charles Howard Parkhill, respondent.

February 7, 1867. 2 8 istuth4t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHARLES L. CHAPPELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of WILLIAM F. CHAPPELL, Administrator of the estate of CHARLES L. CHAPPELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

2 7 thstu5t E. H. THARP, Auditor.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To clo the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. (11 1 thstu)

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THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS

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PASSENGERS FOR

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Weldon,	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
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Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington,	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery
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NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE), SHOULD BUY TICKETS

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DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M.,

Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day,

FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

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For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No. 829 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

E. P. WILTBANK,

1 2 tf GENERAL AGENT.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, (daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Plitston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12.55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Harisville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10.15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 12.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3.45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6.45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10.45 P. M. Passengers for Sumnevtown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4.20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Harisville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5.20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9.15 A. M., 2.30 and 8.40 P. M.

2.30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1.30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 5.15, and 7.05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10.50 A. M., and 3.05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short dis ance of the depot.

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Just completed, a beautiful variety of

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8.15 A.M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11.30, and Downingtown at 12.20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 and 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12.50 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1.05 and 11.53 A. M., and 1.48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2 and 9.05 A. M., and 9.10 P. M., passing Reading at 4.49 and 10.31 A. M. and 11.30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11.30 A. M., and 7.11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7.36 A. M. and 1.40 and 4.15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7.50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1.50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.35 A. M., and 3.25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable, only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52.50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5.30 A. M., 12.45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Plea for Universal Suffrage.

From the New York Papers of to-day.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered last evening, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the first of a course of lectures on national affairs, to be delivered under the auspices of the Brooklyn fraternity, taking for his subject "Universal Suffrage." Though the fact of the Reverend Doctor's appearance in his favorite *role* was extensively circulated, there was a very meagre attendance, the Academy presenting a beggarly array of empty benches.

Whether from a surfeit of the subject, or from the fact that a dollar for reserved seats and fifty cents for ordinary seats were considered too much for the proposed entertainment, it is true that the lecture, in a pecuniary point, was a decided failure; and whether from these circumstances, or from the paucity of his hearers and their apathy throughout, the lecturer was not as pungent or forcible as his wont. After being introduced to the audience, Mr. Beecher came forward and spoke substantially as follows:—

I propose to speak to you to-night upon the subject of universal suffrage. By universal suffrage I mean that every citizen who has attained the age of manhood, as he has an interest in the laws and government, and in the support of the State and peace of society, has a right to influence the State and its policy, and to express that influence in the potential manner implied in the vote. Another name for universal suffrage is manhood suffrage, or suffrage based upon the mere fact of manhood, and not upon any class reason or any supposed preparation and fitness.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE THE AMERICAN IDEA.

And first, universal suffrage is but the carrying out to the full of the tendencies of our American history. At first, in New England, suffrage was confined to church members. This sounds to us singular, but it is only the local application of a principle which unfortunately yet exists in force, namely, that only the best qualified have a right to vote. If you hold that only the well-qualified citizen has a right to vote, you ought not to find fault with any particular mode of determining who are the best qualified. Experience has taught that the Church could not save the State, but that it was itself corrupted, in that whoever wanted to vote was bribed for the sake of it into church membership. But we need not be ashamed of the ideas of our fathers, that the State is something sacred, and that political duty is so eminent as to require the best service, and it was noble in them to say "a real Christian is the best man." He is the best man. It was weak in them to suppose, however, that a church member was of course a Christian, and that a man was of course not a Christian because he was not a church member. Against their fears, slowly, reluctantly, but surely and irresistibly, the popular will pushed back the barriers and widened the circle of voters, and the tendency, from the very founding of the colonies, has been in one way, without reaction, retrocession, or even tendency towards it. After two hundred years' experience, the sentiment of advanced men of reflection and sympathy with American ideas of government is still in favor of wider suffrage. And all signs show that the time is come to place this subject on the ground of a universal principle, and take it off from the ground of expediency. We advocate universal suffrage as a right of manhood, and not as a privilege accorded by society to the deserving. Universal suffrage, secondly; is a logical result of American doctrines of society. All political power begins and inheres in the people, and is alienated from them only by a crime. And if it exist in any other form, as in magistracies and governments, it is by the delegation of these inherent rights of the people to officers or bodies of men chosen by the people to represent them. Custom may have practically managed so that only a part of the people should exercise potential political power, but the principle is universal, and no man can hold that all governments derive their power from the governed, and then proceed to exclude large classes of the governed from the use of that power, without going over to the doctrines of aristocracy. In our day there is choice left to a consistent, reasoning, logical mind only between the two theories, the democratic and aristocratic. We are bound to come to come to the ground that every citizen has a right to vote, or we are bound to go back boldly to the aristocratic ground, and say "only the best citizens have a right to vote." We have never consistently carried out our own principles in America. We have really proceeded on the theory that the Government belongs to the best part of society. In other words, we have given a very imperfect rendering to the principle that society ought to be in the hands of educated and moral men. It ought; but it ought to be in their hands only by educating and rendering moral every man in it, which is a very different thing from taking a class of society that are educated and moral, and saying that in them inhere privileges political, because the State is benefited by their exercising them, and the exclusion of others. I hold that reason should vote, and morality should vote, and therefore, I hold that it is indispensable that reason and morality should be carried down, just as long as you can find a man, to the very bottom of society. We have reasoned, however, one way; we have acted another; and to be consistent with our own doctrines we can take no other ground than this, that if all power originally belongs to the people, all the people have a right to the exercise of that power, and discrimination in favor of one class, whether on moral or intellectual grounds, and against another, is odious and inconsistent with our own political philosophy.

SUFFRAGE A NATURAL RIGHT.

Thirdly. I hold that manhood suffrage is intrinsically just and right as well as consistent with our philosophy; and in the line of our historical development it is the right of every man to have a voice in whatever affects his name, his happiness, his family, his property, his safety, and his own life. Laws and politics do this, and every man, if there be any such thing as a natural right, has a right to a voice and influence in determining laws and policies which reach him, sift him, which make the difference between happiness and prosperity in his case, or subversion and wretchedness. Where can you find a natural right if it is not in this neighborhood? It is said that society has the right of self-preservation. What is society, as distinguished from the people? The people have the right to preserve themselves, and, to do it, to tear society to pieces, if it be needful to change it, to modify its structural institutions. But society, as something different from the whole people, has no rights. Society means government, or the organized condition of the people. And society, as distinguished from the people, has no rights which a democratic people are bound to respect. If the whole people agree with itself that a part of it shall not vote, and that part consent to it, that is their lookout; but for an aristocratic majority to agree together that the other party shall not vote, is an injustice. It may be said that in making the laws the best men should be employed; but that once made, all the people should receive a common and like justice before the laws, so that the administration of law being just and right, the benefits of government will become equal, universal, and that there is no need of universal suffrage in the construction of the law. But I answer, criminal laws and their administration are but a very small part of the Government influence. Commercial laws have far more to do with convenience and with prosperity, for they determine the whole flow of ordinary life. Now, it may be laid down as a fundamental canon, that no class of men are fit to legislate for another class; that every class knows its own interests, and no legislation is just in which all interests have not been fairly represented and felt. I should like to know if moneylenders could be trusted to make the laws for borrowers of money. Would you permit creditors to make all the laws that were to influence debtors? or debtors to make the laws out of the hands and over the heads of creditors? They have to tussle for it, and get a compromise between them. Would you allow importers to make the laws, or would you allow the manufacturers to make the laws? Do you not lead above all that contest, and get to an equilibrium? Can poor men suffer the more parental rich man to frame the policy of industry? Are we bound to let the employer make all the laws, and the employed to have no voice? What is the question, the rebellion of the hour in labor, but this, that a large class of men in interest have directly or indirectly been excluded from determining policies? Everybody feels his own want. Each sort or class know their own necessities as nobody else can know them, and no legislation can be equitable enough in which the whole citizenship has not had a chance to make its wants and its interests known. We have an authoritative instance of this in the South at the present time. The laws are there made by white men, and they were made for white men. Yet it is said that in many of the Southern States freemen are now admitted to equal rights under these laws, but the administration of these laws does not affect alike the black and the white in the South. The laws respecting vagrants were made for white vagrants and not for blacks. The laws respecting orphans and orphanage, as they were made exclusively in the interest of one kind, and not fit to be applied to all kinds. To admit the blacks, therefore, to equality before those laws is not a protection. They bear unequally on one or another class, and so though you give equitable administration to laws, it is necessary that all classes should have had a voice prior to administration in legislation itself. No class can be more thoroughly free than by putting the whole suffrage in its possession, leaving out of determination who shall be admitted to it. All the power of the State with us is lodged in the vote. That which is in the crown and in the sceptre in England is in the vote in America, and that class that wields the vote wields everything, because it is a majority of the people. It is not less a class. In America, however, I think not one-fourth of the people vote. If you exclude the foreign population and that part of the adult population which the laws exclude, and all children and women, it will be found that the whole political power of the country is in the hands of about one-fourth part of its population, and of this part not more than one-half upon an average ever vote, and it may be said that the great questions of our land are settled by less than one-eighth part of the population of the land. Is no this to constitute a class? If it is by default, it still makes those that attend to their political duties a class, but if it be by law that so large a part are excluded, then it is a class, constituted by legal enactment, and ought to be as it is here, and more than it is in England or upon the continent.

UNIVERSAL AGAINST IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

But it is asked me in reply, "Would not impartial suffrage be better than universal suffrage?" No, not if manhood suffrage is a right; and I claim that it is a right, not a permission—certainly not when it is not impartial. Can voting be impartial after excluding one-half of the adult population on the ground of sex? We have advanced so far through the four years of war that we have got over our prejudice against color and much of our prejudice against our national differences; but we have not got over our prejudice against sex. Yet I would accept impartial suffrage in a restricted sense, as the best I could get and take that as a vantage ground on which to make a better attack and sweep away the last remaining vestige of opposition. "Would you admit without education all men to the vote together." I would. "Would you admit the African that could not read nor write?" I would. "Would you go so far as to admit the Chinaman of California, Indians?" Just so far as they were brought within the establishments of regular organized political society, I would. I would not admit foreigners until they had signified their intention of becoming citizens. "Is there not vast danger of being deluged with base, bad, and incompetent men?" Yes; I do not know any point of human life that is not submerged with dangers. The most dangerous thing a man can do is to be born. After that it is a mere choice among dangers all through life. (Applause.) It is dangerous to admit every man to a vote, and it is dangerous to exclude from the vote. Education, not restriction, is the watchword and safety over the ballot box. (Applause.) The best condition of the best men requires that they should be educated, and all men made capable of their civil duties. It is dangerous to have so many ignorant men; therefore, do away with ignorance, and make them safe.

SUFFRAGE AN EDUCATOR.

But suffrage is itself a powerful education. Consider what questions have been discussed in camp, in cottage, in the shop, in the hustings, in the papers; the rights of men, the structure of society, the nature of Government, the policy of States, the limits of war, the laws of trade, political economy. This nation has become familiar with great questions during the education of the war. When a man has a vote he has a great many schoolmasters. When Patrick first comes over here no one cares for him, but after he is naturalized he has a schoolmaster, when he sits down to his meal ready to teach him which way to vote, and at the end of five years he can vote as well as you. But it is said, "You agree to exclude criminals, idiots, those not of age, and paupers, with women. You are not consistent, therefore, in advocating the doctrines of universal suffrage." I reply, we exclude criminals because they have forfeited their rights under society. Idiots, because they are not men. A watch-case is not a watch, and a man-case is not a man. (Sensation.) We exclude those under age because we must have some time when a man becomes a man. Paupers are excluded, but pauperism is not criminal, and paupers ought not to forfeit political rights. It is a shame for misfortune and trouble to be a disgrace. Paupers ought to vote. But how about women? Can any reason be given why the natural rights of women are not just the same as the natural rights of man? Can you say because she is a woman she has not the rights of reason, moral sentiment, social affection, and all the rights of citizenship that a man has? What if by some accident civil power had first been put into the hands of women, and the question was, whether men would be admitted to suffrage, now what kind of argument would you have in saying, "God made women specially to govern?" I think I could make it, *a priori*, a much stronger argument against men's coming now and voting than now men are able to make it against women's voting.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

I think the latter question of civilization is such as indicates, providentially indicates, a peculiar want of that which woman's mind brings to the influence of public affairs. In the beginning of society its wants and interests are largely material and physical. In the material condition of affairs, as an adjunct and attribute to it, these are characteristics; but as society unfolds and developes more and more, the question arises, does it not become more intellectual, more ethereal and esthetical? Woman is peculiarly adapted by her organization, her instincts, her judgment, her own love of thought adapts her to be wise and matured on ethical and esthetical questions. The question of education is more and more in vogue. The great question of to-day are the questions of humanity, of reformation, of morality—questions of labor, questions of ten thousand suffering in human society. All these are becoming legislative questions. These are the very questions that woman's mind is peculiarly organized to judge of, and to judge of wisely. We need these elements whether women needs to vote or not, men needs to have them to vote, and society needs them. The influence of women in politics, and in morality is not to be left unconsidered. Now public affairs are selfish, sordid, and coarse, and men are unjust and will be so, as long as the ballot is confined alone to the hands of men, and this will be seen by what has taken place wherever woman has mingled her influence with man—in the schoolhouse, in the church, in the neighborhood, in civilization, in society at large. Civilization and refinement will take place wherever woman mingles her influence in the administration of public affairs. It is asked me if I would permit my wife and daughter to dabble in the turmoil and excitement of public affairs? My reply is, the presence of women will take away the excitement and change the nature of things in this respect; not to-day, perhaps, or to-morrow. But do you believe that the candidates for public office would present themselves as candidates with the knowledge that women would vote, that such men would show their faces as now unblushingly as candidates. (Applause.) Do you believe that if the judgment of woman's moral sense, of mothers, wives, and sisters, were to sit in judgment on manners as well as on men, that such things would be tolerated that exists now almost with impunity? Do you not believe that if the tribunal of adjudication were made up of the moral sense of men, quickened by woman's sensibility, a more stringent morality would prevail, and a higher tone of honor would succeed, to the death of meanness and sordidness? Men and women together are nobler than woman or man alone. Whatever makes the mother more intelligent, more wise and comprehensive, makes the children so. Far be it from me to leave the impression that I undervalue domesticity, that I would take away anything from the sanctity of the household, or that I would relieve by a single particle the pressure of duty in reference to all minor details of household economy. It is honorable for woman to love home, and not be ashamed with her own hand to perform the necessary duties of home and household. Let her still knead and bake the daily bread; let her dwell at home, if you please, not a household drudge, but an honorable worker at home. I would not take away a single particle of spirit from domestic affection; but I scorn and repudiate the declaration that woman is better fitted to be a worker at home in proportion as she is ignorant of everything else. I hold that the more she knows of things abroad, the better she is prepared to transact her duties at home, and the larger her influence the more it avails in every specific application of it. Do you believe that if woman went though a collegiate course of studies, had all the accomplishments which would make her a much larger intellectual being, the less she would be fitted for any specific duty of toil and labor? The larger you make her intellectuality the more fruitful she is in thought and resources, the more she will be able to bring honor and adornment to every particular duty of the household. I would not scorn the mending of the stocking nor the sewing on of the shirt buttons—that everlasting illustration of woman's duties. Let her stay at home if you please; but she is not fit to be my mother if she does not know anything beyond darning the stocking and sewing on shirt buttons. (Applause.)

PERSONAL.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED

IN PROPERTIES

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

BY THE

GENERAL OR SPECIAL LAWS

OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to inquire and report to the House the value, location, and uses of the property exempted from taxation in the State of Pennsylvania, will meet on SATURDAY MORNING, February 16, 1867, at the Common Council Chamber in Philadelphia, and will continue in session from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Parties interested in such properties in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards are requested to attend.

WILLIAM S. GREGORY, Chairman.
JAMES N. KERNS,
GEORGE DE HAVEN,
W. M. WORRALL,
SAMUEL JOSEPHS—Committee.
GEORGE W. MOONEY, Secretary. 2 14 2t

BOUNTY! BOUNTY! BOUNTY!—PAYMENT OF BOUNTY.

OWENS & CO., No. 428 WALNUT Street, have received special information from the Department at Washington that the bounties will be paid rapidly, in proof of which they have received over one hundred and fifty checks for their clients. Much depends in the payment of claims on the manner in which they are made up, as well as upon the facilities in Washington, for prosecuting them to a final issue. Owens & Co., would apprize their patrons that they have both these requisites, and would call the public attention to these facts.

Bounty, Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, Pensions, Horse Claims, Land Warrants, Additional Pay to Officers or servants, which all officers are entitled to. Also, funeral expenses collected for bringing home the remains of deceased soldiers, and all other claims against the General and State Governments.

N. B.—Special attention paid to persons living out of town. Office open day and evening.

OWENS & CO.
No. 428 WALNUT Street, Penn Building, south side.
Pension Certificates procured free of charge for widows and orphans. 2 9stuthlm

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third.
OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 1m

E. O. JACKSON, LICENSED UNITED States Army and Navy Agent, has removed to No. 309 HARMONY Street, where all who have claims for Bounty, Pay, Pensions, etc., should apply immediately. 2 14 3*

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.—We shall make a sale of JAMES DIXON & SON'S SHEFFIELD PLATED-WARE about the first week in March. The character of this manufacture of plate goods needs no further comment from us. 2 13 6t

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

Made recently by WILLIAM STOKES BOYD, Esq., of this city, and will be sold on account of his going to Europe.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell at auction,
On Friday Evening,
February 15, at 7½ o'clock, a private collection of modern oil paintings, by leading artists of the Flemish, Dusseldorf, Dutch, French, and English schools. Among the artists represented are—

FOREIGN.

Baumgartner,	Canaletti,
Jackel,	Van Dieghan,
Conie,	Nicholas Poussin
Costa,	Seignac,
Fymentier,	Eversen,
J. N. T. Van Starkenborgh,	H. De Buel,
Chs. Leickert,	A. Bariand,
Laurent de Beul,	H. Lewes,
Scardino,	

AMERICAN.

T. Moran,	Rothermel,
Rembrandt Peale,	S. J. Ferris,
T. Birch,	X. Smith,
G. B. Wood, Jr.,	Geo. F. Bensell,
Mary Smith,	A. Gerisch,
E. Leutze,	Smillie, and others.

The paintings will be on view, with catalogue, day and evening, in the Southeast Gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, until evening of sale. 2 11 5t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office, No. 421 COMMERCE Street.

STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, AND FANCY GOODS.
AT No. 136 N. EIGHTH Street,
On Friday,
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., comprising fine Note and Letter-Paper, Envelopes, Cards, Writing Desks, Port-Folios, Cabas, Wallets, Brushes, Toilet Soaps of the choicest kinds, Photograph Albums in variety, Brushes, Cologne, Extracts, fine Water Colors and Pencils, and other choice articles.

SUPERIOR SHOW CASES,
Five-plate glass German Silver-mounted Counter Show Cases; one range of glass-sash Wall Show-cases, suitable for any fancy store.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth,

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TWENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICES:

Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Amount of Assets, January 1, 1866		$4,881,910·70
Amount of Premiums received during 1866	$2,736,062·43	
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premiums on gold, etc	352,742·04	
		3,088,804·47
		$7,970,724·17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death	$480,197·33	
Paid on account of Deposit for minors	71·44	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Annuities, and surrendered and cancelled Policies	327,838·42	
Paid Salaries, Printing, and Office Expenses	91,378·95	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	280,796·95	
Paid for Advertising and Medical Examinations	38,616·62	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps, and Law Expenses	24,007·31	
	1,242,907·52	
		$6,727,816·65

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and deposited in Union Trust Company	$532,154·79	
Invested in United States Stocks, cost	2,399,591·24	
(Market value, $2,523,753·25.)		
Invested in New York City Bank Stocks, cost	52,561·50	
(Market value, $57,518.)		
Invested in New York State Stocks, cost	791,436·54	
(Market value, $825,890.)		
Invested in other Stocks, cost	21,687·50	
(Market value, $30,000.)		
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other Stocks	344,600·00	
(Market value, $381,526.)		
Real Estate	115,608·87	
(Market value, $225,000.)		
Bonds and Mortgages	402,450·00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies, bearing interest	1,384,821·40	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to January 1, 1867	336,438·89	
Accrued Interest (not due) to January 1, 1867	54,246·25	
Accrued Rents (not due) to January 1, 1867	2,474·32	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	289,745·35	
		$6,727,816·65

The Trustees have declared a Return Premium as follows:—A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating premiums on existing Policies, which were issued twelve months prior to January 1, 1867, and the Redemption of the Dividends declared in 1865.

Certificates will be redeemed in Cash, on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to Notes will be credited with the Redemption on the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 7296 new Policies were issued, insuring $22,754,508.

Balance Sheet of the Company, January 1, 1867.

Assets as above, at cost (Market value, $7,009,092·25.)		$6,727,816·65
Reserved for losses due subsequent to January 1, 1867	$64,291·45	
Reserved for Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, etc	40,000·00	
Reserved for Special Deposit for minor children	214·32	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on all existing policies (valuations at 4 per cent. interest, net premium)	4,979,867·96	
Return Premium, declared prior to 1864, payable on demand	93,394·96	
Return Premium, 1865 (now to be paid)	331,643·56	
Return Premium, 1866 (present value)	429,817·86	
Return Premium, 1867 (present value)	597,392·00	
Special reserve (not divided)	191,194·51	
		$6,727,816·65

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON (Doremus & Nixon, Dry Goods), No. 45 Warren street.
DAVID DOWS (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants), No. 20 South street.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine streets.
DANIEL S. MILLER (late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.
WILLIAM C. DUSENBERRY (Real Estate Broker).
HENRY K. BOGERT (Bogert & Kneeland), No. 49 William street.
JOHN L. ROGERS (late Wyeth, Rogers & Co., Importers), No. 54 William street.
JOHN MAIRS (Merchant), No. 20 South street.
DUDLEY B. FULLER (Fuller, Lord & Co.), No. 139 Greenwich street.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank.
WILLIAM H. APPLETON (Appleton & Co., Publishers), Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS (Collins & Brothers, Stationers), No. 84 Leonard street.
WILLIAM BARTON (William Barton & Son), No. 62 Wall street.
WILLIAM A. BOOTH (Booth & Edgar), No. 95 Front street.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, No. 71 Wall street.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Banker (Van Schaick, Massett & Co.), No. 19 William street.
HENRY BOWERS (Bowers, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr., Dry Goods), No. 59 Leonard street.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods), No. 66 Leonard street.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS,
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.,
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL EXAMINER,
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D.

Any information desired will be furnished on application at the

BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 428 WALNUT Street,
PENN BUILDINGS,
A. G. SECKEL,
GENERAL AGENT.
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,200·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,962·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,350	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,238·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,350 par.	Market value, $1,070,389·75 Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,922·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,175, Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811.76	
	Cash in Drawer 467·14	
		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel.	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8 1

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. [8 11 6m

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $300, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLIT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 627 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris,

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN

HOME COMPANY.

THE AMERICAN

OF PHILADELPHIA,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to

$1,516,461·81.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,

$766,537·80.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO

$223,000.

Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	L. M. Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,	William J. Howard,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry R. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	George W. Hill,
P. B. Mingle,	John M. Chesnut,
John Wanamaker,	

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Filler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER P